

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 4.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



FALL SEASON.

Messrs. Springer Bros. are now prepared to show a rich and varied assortment of New

Fall and Winter Cloaks.

SPRINGER BROS.

Ladies' Cloaks for Street Wear, Carriage, Railway, and Ocean Travel, for the Opera and other dress occasions.

Latest and choicest European styles and novelties, and elegant garments of

SPRINGER BROTHERS' OWN CELEBRATED MAKE.

SPRINGER BROTHERS.

Retail and Custom Departm't, AT WHOLESALE BUILDING, Corners Chauncy St., Essex St. and Harrison Ave. Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.

NEW BRANCH STORE, 500 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF BEDFORD ST. Carriages, 10 & 12 Bedford St.

Whidden, Curtin & Co.

Nos. 1 to 9 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Fine Furniture!

For the CHAMBER! For the PARLOR!

For the DINING ROOM! For the HALL!

Exclusive Patterns. Low Prices.

1 to 9 Washington Street, Boston.

PUTNAM & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

—AN—

Extraordinary Bargain!

DURING NOVEMBER and DECEMBER.

We offer our No. 90 Iron Stead with Wire Spring attached at the following remarkably low prices:

3 ft. painted black \$5, white \$5.50
4.6 " " 6, " 6.50

We warrant these bedsteads in regard to material, construction and durability.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS

FINE BEDDING.

Down Quilts and Pillows.

Blanket Cleansing a specialty.

8 & 10 Beach Street,
BOSTON.

HOWARD B. COFFIN

DEALER IN

FINE TEAS and BEST COFFEES

AND NEWTON AGENT FOR

Deerfoot Farm Products

363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.

COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

The Largest & Finest Assortment

—OF—
CANDIES

IN NEWTON CAN BE FOUND AT
Paxton's the Confectioner.

Also, a large variety of

Fancy Creams and Ices, Cakes, &c.

Suitable for parties: **Oysters, Salads, Creme
Custard, Jellies, &c.**

J. PAXTON,
CONFECTIONER,

Eliot Block, - Newton.

Telephone, 18-2, Newton.

Dr. F. L. McIntosh,
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.
(Office of the late Dr. Keith.)

Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home
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Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr.
James B. Bell.

Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

THOMAS SINCLAIR,
Practical Upholsterer

Upholsterer to all its branches. Hair, Matting, &c., made to order, and made to order, in shades made of the best material and only the best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent with good work and material.

—AT—
Bunting's Fish Market.
COLE'S BLOCK.
Established 1877. Connected by Telephone.

BUTTER.
Besides the half-pound prints
we have Packages of

5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 Pounds,
FROM THE FAMOUS

Turner Centre Creamery
—AT—
Gamaliel P. Atkins,
GROCER.

273 and 275 W. shington Street, Newton.
Telephone, No. 1304.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Is the only company that can way-bill through from Newton at one charge, to points North and East of Boston, or North and East of Worcester, or points of Worcester on the Boston & Albany Railroad.

It is the only company that sends its express matter via Albany over the Boston & Albany R. R. to points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Taylor & Newell, Newton.
J. A. Crossman, Newtonville.

F. H. Parker, West Newton.
J. A. Channing, Auburndale.

Money orders issued and cashed at nearly 7,000 offices of this company, and issued for any amount from \$1 to \$50 at the following rate: 1c to \$5, 5c; over \$5 to \$10, 8c; over \$10 to \$20, 10c; over \$20 to \$30, 12c; over \$30 to \$40, 15c; over \$40 to \$50, 20c; over \$50 at the same rate.

45 gm

**THE MURDOCH
SCHOOL of ORATORY**

Under the personal supervision of the distinguished actor and reader, Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, and an able faculty.

Training in elocution, and in the preparation to become teachers, readers, actors, and public speakers.

Students graduate in one year. Special evening classes Tuesday and Friday evenings; also, a Saturday class.

At Steinway Hall, Boston, Mass. Pupils received at any time. For catalogues, address

E. C. ABBOTT,
24 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Thomas White

16 Essex Street,
First Store from Washington Street,
BOSTON.

A Full Line of FALL and WINTER GOODS
at lowest possible prices.

See Our \$4 Hand-Sewed Shoes.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

SCHOOL SHOES a specialty.

23 ly

CLARA D. REED, M. D.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

347 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton

Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

The Eastern Banking Co.

43 Milk Street, Boston.

7 per ct. **FARM MORTGAGES.** 7 per ct.

6 per ct. **DEBENTURE BONDS.** 6 per ct.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

Membership of Boston Stock Exchange.

FRANCIS A. OSBORN, President.

WM. F. HAMMETT, Treasurer, protom.

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23 ly

CITY GOVERNMENT.

WABAN WANTS POLICE PROTECTION AND MORE STREET LAMPS.

Both branches of the city government met Monday evening. In the board of aldermen, Messrs. Johnson, Chadwick, Childs and Harbach were present and Mayor Burr presided.

Mayor Burr announced the resignation of Alderman Hamblen from the board of health, which meets in the afternoon and therefore is very difficult for business men to attend.

A communication from the board of health recommended the abating of the nuisance on Clinton street, Ward 2, and asking for an appropriation of \$650, to be expended by the board of health under the wet land act.

Alderman Childs introduced an order granting the appropriation but as two-thirds of the board were not present, he withdrew it.

The overseers of the poor handed in their quarterly report, stating that on the 1st of the month they had a balance of \$3,068.

Mary Galway gave notice of intention to build a house 20 by 26 with ell 10 by 12 feet, on California street.

J. W. Mitchell gave notice of intention to build house 27 by 36 with ell 8 by 10 feet, on Chestnut street, Ward 5.

L. Spear and others asked for six street lamps on Irving street.

Residents of Waban called attention to their isolated condition, with lack of police protection, which laid them open to burglaries, and stated that the insecurity caused great anxiety among those residing there and kept desirable residents from coming to settle. A large number of burglaries had already occurred there, and ladies had been insulted while going home through the streets after dark. They urged that proper police protection be afforded them and especially a police patrol at night. Referred to committee on police.

Conrad Decker and others stated that they were citizens and tax payers, who paid for all the conveniences, but they were without proper street lights, and asked that lamps be placed on Dudley, Greenwood and Brookline streets, that their section might compare with the rest of the city. Referred to lamp committee.

Alderman Harbach from the highway committee reported favorably on the laying out and grading of Sewell street from Prince street, westerly; Kimball Terrace from Otis street southerly and the street running from Station street to Institution avenue, and orders were passed appointing hearings for all interested on Monday evening, Nov. 18, before the board of aldermen, and Nov. 25th before the common council, both to be at 8 o'clock.

Alderman Chadwick from the public property committee reported on the petition for a building for contagious diseases on the Cottage Hospital grounds and referring the matter to the committee on finance.

Alderman Chadwick also reported that the rifle range had been established and was now in use, and precautions would be taken so that the lives of residents in the vicinity would not be endangered.

On motion of Alderman Childs, \$2,708.52 received from dog taxes for 1888 was added to the general appropriation for schools for the current year.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

Mayor Burr made the following changes in the list of election officers: Ward 1—H. Loveland promoted to be inspector; E. F. Smallwood and Arthur S. Buckingham, deputy inspectors, in place of D. J. Mahoney and John E. Crowley.

Ward 2, precinct 1—Chas. B. Lowell, deputy warden vice Geo. F. Lincoln; Lewis Watson, inspector vice Chas. Newell, Precinct 2—Geo. M. Bridges, deputy inspector to fill the vacancy.

Ward 3—Geo. M. Cox, clerk vice M. F. Hargdon; John G. Gandy, deputy inspector to fill the vacancy.

Ward 5, precinct 1—E. Gott, inspector vice C. W. Randall; Precinct 2—F. B. Spear, clerk vice E. Gott.

Ward 7—Geo. S. Bruzer, deputy inspector vice Fred G. Kimball.

Chas. F. Kemler and others asked for 3 electric lights on Adams avenue, West Newton.

Geo. F. Hall, the Nonantum Worsted company, and others, called attention to the bad condition of Chapel street, between California street and Watertown, and asked to have the road-bed reconstructed; referred.

E. P. Seaver and others asked for 4 street lamps on Chestnut street, Waban.

Alderman Johnson from the street lamp committee reported favorably and orders were passed for 3 street lamps on Boylston street, 1 corner Jackson and Dudley, 1 on Webster Park, 1 on Cottage Place, 2 on Railroad avenue, Ward 6; 1 on Glenwood avenue, 2 on Parker avenue, on corner Parker street, 1 on Woodbine street and 1 on Prince street.

The board then took a recess and after reassembling adjourned to this (Friday) evening, to confine the election officers.

In the common council President Bond presided and all the members were present but Councilman Fenno. The \$500 order for removal of the pipe yard was nonconcurrent in, as other plans are now being considered.

The hearings appointed for Monday evening, Dec. 2nd, before the board of aldermen, were changed to Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, the night of the city election.

An undetected Substitution—Former of composing-room—S.M.s of the MS. of Miss Gushington's novel seems to be missing. Editor—Well, here are "Gray's Anatomy" and the "Dressmaker's Manual." Make it up from them in about equal parts.—Puck.

A Useless expense—Cheerful Friend—Well, you're all ready to start—baggage checked, insurance ticket bought, and all that. If you're killed, old boy, you'll get \$5000, you know. Traveller(gloom)—Stuff and nonsense! No such luck for me. I'll go through all right.

Mr. Brown (to stranger who has saved him from drowning)—"My dear, good friend, I'll never forget you as long as I live! Come up to my store and get some nice, clean, dry clothes; I'll let you have them as cheap as anybody."—Epoch.

The Brute, Fatwit—"So this is your baby is it, Mrs. Prettyboy?" Mrs. Prettyboy (smiling)—"This is our little darling, Mr. Fatwit. Isn't she a beauty?"—Fatwit, anxious to please—"A perfect beauty and just the picture of her father."—Lowell Citizen.

MICHAEL J. DUANE SENTENCED.

FINED \$100 AND COSTS AND THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

The case of Michael J. Duane, who pleaded guilty to the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance, came up for sentence in the police court room last Saturday morning. There was quite a large gathering present, a great deal of public interest having been concentrated in the finding of the court. Mr. Samuel L. Powers appeared for the defendant and the government and law and order league was represented by Hon. Charles Robinson.

The defendant's counsel presented an affidavit subscribed to by Duane, under oath, pledging his word to give up the business of illegal liquor selling in the future. It was accompanied by a petition, requesting that the case be placed on file. Several gentlemen testified in relation to Duane's good character, aside from his engaging in the illegal liquor business, among them Messrs. N. T. Allen and James T. Allen, principal and associate principal of the English and Classical school, W. J. Follett, A. C. Mudge, James H. Nickerson, president of the First National bank, West Newton and Henry H. Hunt, a former member of the common council.

Mr. H. H. Hunt, the first witness called, said that he had known Mr. Duane for ten years and had always found him to be trustworthy, honest and straightforward. "I believe," he said, "that the ends of justice will be served by disposing of the case, agreeably to the petition of the defendant's counsel, and I feel confident that Mr. Duane is sincere in his promise to give up the business."

Mr. W. J. Follett said in substance: "I have known Mr. Duane 6 or 7 years and have always found him to be an honest citizen. I never knew of anything in his conduct open to criticism, aside from this case. It seems to me that justice demands that the illegal sale of liquor should be stopped, but it certainly does not demand the persecution of a man. I believe that Duane will keep his pledge, and, consequently, the purpose of the law in stopping the illegal sale, so far as his case is concerned will be accomplished."

Mr. Robinson—"What is your ground for that belief and why do you think that he will keep his promise any more than previous promises given which he has not respected?"

Mr. Follett—"If I did not sincerely believe that he would keep his promise made under oath, I certainly should not appear in his behalf. I believe that he has seen the error of his ways and that will no longer defy the law. I think that a sentence of imprisonment, under the circumstances, will result in injury to the temperance cause in this city. The sentence is pressed it will make

no difference."

Mr. Follett—"What would be your opinion, Mr. Allen, if you were aware that Duane had been 4 times convicted and that his place had been raided by the police a number of times recently, and that he had admitted that he sold liquor right along?"

Mr. Allen—"I consider a second offence worse than the first."

Mr. Powers here interposed an objection. He thought that Mr. Robinson evinced a spirit of vindictiveness in handling the case.

Mr. Robinson, in reply, said that the charge was not true. Mr. Powers, he said, was true to the interests of his client and would be unworthy of a position at the bar if he failed in his duty in that respect. He occupied the same position, he added, as I am endeavoring to be true to my oath and true to the interests of the commonwealth. Could I act upon my sympathies, I would say throw open the doors and let Duane go scott-free. I have a duty to perform and I must see to it that the facts are brought to the attention of the court. I possess no spirit of vindictiveness in this case and I say amen to the proposition to leave the matter of sentence to the discretion of the court.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

A TARIFF IS A TAX.

Address all communications to the Secretary of the Newton Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

Republican Free Traders.

No. 11.

JOHN W. CANDLER.

"I believe, Mr. President and gentlemen, that we are entering into one of the most important epochs, so far as commercial affairs are concerned, that we have seen in many years. I believe that we are to open new avenues for commercial greatness. I believe that the Senatorial committee of which Senator Hoar is at the head, and which is discussing our relations with Canada, indicates the spirit of the times. I believe that within the next few years you are to see closer relations with Canada, closer commercial relations with the South American Republics. I do not wish to be considered too enthusiastic, but I am a manifest destination. I do not know whether it will come within your lifetime or mine, but I believe Canada and perhaps the southern portion of this country to the isthmus is to join the great republic founded by Washington and his associates. I believe that these people are first to extend their commercial relations and widen the markets for you and the commercial men of this country. Stagnation we cannot endure. It is progress ever, and when we see any country upon our borders that does not have an exchange of commodities with us we shall certainly endeavor to have a policy which will bring them into our fold as our customers. [Great applause.]"

No. 12.

HERBERT RADCLIFFE.

One year ago Herbert Radcliffe, the notorious secretary of the Home Market Club and circulator of forged quotations, was shouting himself hoarse in favor of high tariff. But in the Boston Globe of Oct. 21 he declares in favor of free wool from So. America, using precisely the same line of argument that President Cleveland used in his famous message, so that it would appear that the ex-secretary emulates the soda-fountain and has opinions of all flavors on tap to suit his customers.

Of course the value of the opinions of such persons as Mr. Radcliffe is absolutely *nihil*, and his performances ought to have no weight with the public. Nevertheless he was very active and influential in the campaign which fastened the "robber tariff" on the United States for another four years, and was enthusiastically thanked for his distinguished services by the Home Market Club and other organizations in the post-election celebrations. Probably this notable description of the high tariff cause will be a signal to a swarm of keen-sighted political adventurers who consider it a duty to be on the winning side. In the long run, however, a reform is never helped by hirelings, interested only in the flesh-pots.

The Club and the Campaign.

The secretary has received numerous inquiries in regard to the attitude of the Club in the election of Representatives to the General Court. The people of Newton this year have the pleasant task of choosing two from among six, any of whom would represent the city worthily. We notice with pleasure that papers and individuals who generally have found nothing good in Democracy are outspoken in commendation of Messrs. Hutchinson and Merchant as men of unquestioned integrity, of great capacity, and of unusual energy. Both are members of the Tariff Club and many of us will be glad to aid in their election. On the other hand some of us feel that in state elections the Temperance question comes first and that the Prohibition candidates need our sympathy and our votes. Again, there are some who are very willing to give Mr. Gilman a second term, and find satisfaction is sending one who has served Newton as well as Mr. Ranlett has to a place where he can serve the whole state. In short the Club is not in the campaign at all—but we mean to vote everyone of us for the best man. What are we for? The Duke of Wellington, when he was asked what a soldier needed, said: "A good pair of shoes." "What else does he need?" "A good pair of shoes." "What further should he have?" "A good pair of shoes." In like manner we emulate the sturdy soldier and have but one answer to all questioners:—"Tariff Reform," "Tariff Reform," "Tariff Reform." When the day comes to vote for or against an honest, unequivocal reform of the Tariff all men shall know how and why our ballots are cast.

Conviction and Courage.

Within pleasant walking distance of the Garden City stands a small shop with some forty or fifty busy mechanics within making—well, no matter what. The "Tariff Reformer" has been so frequently frightened into silence by the charge that he is nothing but a "doctrinaire" that he haunts mills and factories, and is getting his second best grimy. The other day he wandered into the shop mentioned above, and the proprietor went with him through every room, and explained to him every process. The pleasant inspection over, of course the inevitable talk followed. At last! Here was a real protected manufacturer. A man whom the Tariff kept alive. One whose raw materials would be but little cheapened by a reform. One whose shops must be closed if the enormous duty which shuts out English competition is removed. An honest, well-to-do, working manufacturer. An inventor, too, who had astonished and puzzled English manufacturers. Just one of those of whom mention was made last week, skilful, energetic, and enterprising. One who needs no help and asks no help. He sees that the world is wide. He knows that if a reform of the Tariff, or that awful Chimera, Free Trade, should close a shop or two, or should even destroy an industry, that new opportunities would open before him on every hand. He knows it and says it. Here are his words:—"I think that the reduction of the Tariff on my goods would be a serious disadvantage to all manufacturers of them in this country" while raw materials could not be much cheapened. However if we could have free trade and it should knock me out altogether I am broad enough to think that it would be a great thing for this country." These are the words of a man who needs his yearly work for his yearly living. If ever he should move to Newton the Club would claim him for his courage, and for his convictions, though he is Free Trader.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES OF THE NEWTON METHODIST CHURCH.

The event in church matters this week was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Centre Street Methodist church, Newton. The exercises commenced Sunday evening with the Sunday school anniversary observances and quite a large number were present, although the conditions of the weather were not favorable.

The program was initiated with an organ voluntary, followed by responsive Scripture readings by the Sunday school classes, invocation by pastor and the presentation of the report of the Sunday school historian, Mr. E. W. Gay. The report contained many interesting reminiscences, pertaining to the organization and development of the Sunday school. It was organized at the same time as the church, the first officers being Henry Thrall, president; Thurston Priest, vice-president and Francis M. Trowbridge, secretary. Mr. Trowbridge was also treasurer and Mr. E. W. Gay, librarian, and the school met in Union Hall, on the site of what is now Cole's block. It began with six teachers and 36 scholars. The school met in Union Hall till July, 1866, then for three months Channing church, now Armory Hall, and then in the Baptist church, corner of Washington and Hovey streets, until Sept. 29, 1867, when the first session was held in the present church. At that time there were 88 pupils with nine teachers. Two years later the school had increased to 117 pupils, and in 1875 to 152. The superintendents have been Henry Thrall, Thurston Priest, G. F. Kimball, A. I. Benyon, W. Warren, A. S. Weed, Rev. W. E. Huntington, J. W. Barber, D. F. Barber and G. M. Weed. A feeling tribute was paid to those connected with the school who have passed away. The report was a very interesting one and we regret that a lack of space prevents our giving it entire.

After the reading of the report, the congregation united in the rendering of the hymn, "O God Our Strength." Brief addresses were then given relative to the school's history by Messrs. D. F. Barber, H. J. Woods, J. W. Barber, J. T. Paine and Rev. Andrew McKeown. A quartet rendered the beautiful hymn, "There is a Land of Pure Delight," preceding an interesting address by Prof. C. C. Bradon. At the conclusion of the address, the congregation sang "Swell the Anthem" and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Andrew McKeown, pastor of the church.

The Use of Spotters.

Auburndale, Oct. 28, 1889.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

In your comments, in last issue, on "the trial of the Auburndale druggists" you criticize the employment of detectives, or "spotters," as you choose to call them, in obtaining evidence. It seems to me you mistake when you say "most people look on them—the spotters—with pitying contempt." There has for a long time, existed in the minds of a large proportion of the citizens of this place, a conviction that one of the druggists at least, if not both, was selling intoxicating liquors illegally, and that to a considerable extent. It was to ascertain whether this conviction was well-founded that these men were employed, for as we all know those who buy liquor for drink will not tell where they get it. And it seems to me that fair-minded people generally will say it was right and proper and that the detective's profession is right and honorable so long, as in this case, he does not use deception in obtaining evidence. In reply to a question by counsel for the defense, Mr. Gates, the chief witness, said frankly that if there had been any extenuating circumstances favorable to the accused, he would have so stated. This point seems to have been omitted by your reporter, and I think only fair to the "spotter" that it should be given.

J. B. CHAPIN.

A Case in Point.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

Your remarks on the use of "spotters" last week hit the case exactly. The whole thing can be best illustrated by what happened at a prominent drug store in this city on a recent Sunday. A man came in with what appeared to be a prescription and in great haste asked the clerk to put it up. The proprietor happened along and noticing the peculiar wording of the prescription, which was not in legal form, began to question the man. The whiskey, he said, was for a very sick man in another ward, and it was wanted in a great hurry. On being further questioned, he did not recall the street on which the man lived, nor his name. Asked why he did not go to the nearest drug store, he replied that the man's wife wanted him to come where he did. Asked where the doctor lived whose name appeared, he could not say, and in fact under such severe questioning he became confused, and the proprietor recognized him as a "spotter." The man heard some very plain talk from the proprietor about the sin of lying and forging, and deceitfulness generally, and left without exercising any of his "detective" qualities. If the proprietor had not happened to be in, an unsuspecting clerk might have filled the order and there would have been another case in court.

A "detective" is an honorable name, and few people would apply it to a man who resorted to such arts as these. In the Auburndale cases, if the current reports are correct, the "spotters" were equally sparing of the truth in the tales they told the druggists, and by which they succeeded in obtaining evidence. One of them pleaded in excuse that the devil justifies the means, which has been well characterized by prominent theological writers, as an argument of the Devil's own invention, and as leading to the gravest immorality. Truthfulness is as great a virtue as temperance, and to teach the young that lying is justifiable at any time is as great a crime as teaching them to drink. We have heard it gravely advanced as an argument, that men whose occupation is that of corrupting legislatures, could not be very bad men, because they did not drink rum. Are we to have a new moral dispensation, in which rum is the sole evil, and the whole scheme of morality set forth by Christ to be given up as unsuited to our day? The endorsement of the methods employed by these "spotters" is TEMPERANCE.

The worst feature about cataract is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hoad's Sarsaparilla cures cataract by purifying the blood.

Mr. Brackett's Prohibition Record.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC: Interested politicians in our city are mischievously engaged trying to convince Republican Prohibitionists that Candidate Brackett is all right on this great question which so stirs our state and nation to-day. Now I deny such statements and毫不含糊ly announce, without fear of contradiction, that he is as wrong as wrong can be on this question.

While a member of the legislature of Massachusetts every time that prohibition, or indeed any measure proposing more stringency in even license laws, was proposed, he unblushingly voted with the brewer, distiller and saloonist. During his eight years in the legislature, upon twenty-seven bills introduced to prohibit or restrict this infamous traffic in intoxicants, he did not even dodge but voted every time just as the saloonists wanted him to do. Because in Arlington where he resides he is voted no license what more has he done than distillers, saloonists and those who use their stuff socially have done who vote every year that they don't want saloons in their own town or city but want them in Boston, Worcester, Lowell, etc. Is that fair? Isn't it supremely selfish? And this is the only Prohibition record this candidate has.

This boasted temperance man, who the annual report which he has sent to the legislature in 1887 was passed, was in the legislature of 1887 he voted against it by voting not to engross it. He's a heavy prohibitionist to vote against it the only restricted feature in the present license bill. He voted to have it so restricted but it is needed if a strong bill is to be passed.

This business of trying to muddle prohibition into license and make innocent people think that a license is not a license is not the best policy. License allows the sale of intoxicants. Prohibition annihilates the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as beverages. A Prohibition voter to allow him to sell rum, a Prohibition voter to own him and his interests. This is plain foolish but it is needed in these times of strange mixtures.

Candidate Brackett favors the license or allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors and any prohibition bill which would do this for the cause of health and honest, pure and simple and against prohibition, because license is a subterfuge of politicians to take the place of prohibition to satisfy the brewer, distiller and saloonist. This is plain foolish but it is needed in these times of strange mixtures.

W. H. PARTRIDGE.

In Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "We are down with the disease of the lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumption. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and am able to oversee the work on my farm. It is a fine medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Arthur Hudson's Drugstore.

L. D. WHITTEMORE, JR.

Special rates to schools and classes. Open for appointments and sittings, April 6th. Respectfully,

Meat, Poultry and Game.

"THE CHOICEST" OUR MOTTO.

The Newton Market

Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK, has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY OF

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W. H. BRACKETT, Proprietor. Telephone 7824.

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SHRUBS & HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

FOR SALE.

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Cemetery Nurseries.

Cemetery Nurseries. Also a large assortment of Greenhouse and Bedding plants. A few extra large size elms and maples.

HENRY ROSS, Supt.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A New Photographer in Newton!

ODIN FRITZ

Formerly the artist with H. F. Holland and Partridge of Boston, where he was eminently successful, particularly so with the "Little Folks."

Wishes to inform the public that he has taken Mr. Glines' studio, re-arranged and fitted it for first-class work, and hopes for confidence and general patronage.

Special rates to schools and classes. Open for appointments and sittings, April 6th. Respectfully,

ODIN FRITZ,

STUDIO

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ROOFING.

Slate, Copper, Tin and Gravel

ROOFING.

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Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings,

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NEWTON.

Newton National Bank,

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MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. The milk is made except when drawn from my own Jersey and cross cows, these I know it is CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 997.

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It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. It is the purest tea in the world, and are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

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For sale by the best dealers.

Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

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All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We give two letters in regard to the trial of the Auburndale druggists, which illustrate the difference in public sentiment in regard to the use of "spotters." One side believes that any measures are justifiable when employed against illegal liquor-sellers, or that "the end justifies the means," as one of the spotters pleaded, when hard pressed by the opposing attorney, and the other that honesty in all things is the best policy. One correspondent states that no deception was used by the "detectives," as he calls them, and the other that the false stories they told the druggists about themselves and the way they established friendly relations with the druggists was deception.

It is an interesting controversy and shows that people must agree about the meaning of words before they can argue with any satisfactory results. The chief object of all, however, should be to advance the cause of temperance in this city, to raise public sentiment to a more elevated plane, to cause the great majority of the people, who are outside of the law and order league, to have a higher respect for law and its strict enforcement, and if this has been done by the methods used in the case in question, then good has been accomplished. It is of little benefit to punish one or two offenders, unless it results in a greater respect for the law, and for those most active in enforcing it. The moral sense of the community must not be offended, or harm will follow. This is what makes the work of the police so salutary, in breaking up the illegal liquor selling in this city. They go about their work openly, without resort to detectives, and while they keep a strict watch over suspected places, they make no effort to tempt the dealers to violate the law, or to incriminate themselves. Public sentiment endorses their action, and it also endorses the action of the Newton Centre residents, who had a conviction that liquor was being sold illegally by a druggist. They carried their convictions to the board of aldermen, and the result was that the druggist lost his license. This seems to us much the better and more effective way, and it dispenses with the use of "spotters," against whom many otherwise sensible and honorable people have a strong prejudice.

NEXT Tuesday comes the State election, and it has been the quietest campaign that Newton ever knew. The men who are always in politics have not made much of a stir, and general apathy has seemed to control them. The Prohibitionists alone have had enterprise enough to get up a rally, and the other parties have confined their efforts mainly to explanations of the workings of the new ballot law. The terms of "regular ticket," "scratches," and so on are out of date, as every voter will have to mark up a ticket to suit himself. Some of the regular politicians are apprehensive of a general chaos, but the Newton voters will probably have no difficulty in carrying out their wishes, and the best man will of course get a majority of the votes.

THE organization of a vocal society in Newton, particulars of which are stated on our first page, will fill a want which has been long felt by our music-loving city. Few cities can boast of more musical talent than it is our fortune to possess, and this talent will now have an opportunity of developing itself. Mr. Thayer, who will conduct the chorus, is well known as one of the best chorus directors in New England, and under his baton the club must reach a high artistic standard. It should be a matter of pride to every citizen of Newton to do what he can towards encouraging this plan, and we bespeak for the director a hearty response, financially and musically.

MR. FISHER of Waltham has vetoed the order granting a location to the Newton Street Railway Company on Newton and River streets, because the best interests of the city would not be subserved. The company still has a location on Main street to Watertown. Evidently when a street railway company plans to run through three distinct municipalities, it will have no end of trouble before matters are finally arranged, and any but a very persevering company would get discouraged over all the complications involved.

It is fortunate that the street light committee made a good contract with the Gas Company, as judging from the petitions for new lamps, they will more than use for all their appropriation. At the rate we have gone this year it

would not take long to have every street in the city brilliantly lighted. There is nothing like having a first class business man like Alderman Johnson at the head of a committee, to show how well the city's and citizen's interests can be looked after.

THE WATERTOWN ENTERPRISE is now entering on its 41st volume, and as it is some sort of an offspring of the GRAPHIC, we are glad to note its prosperity under its new management and its growth in circulation and advertising patronage. It is a very lively paper and ought to be liberally sustained by the residents of the old town across the Charles.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen will be held this evening for the purpose of confirming the election officers appointed by Mayor Burr at the last meeting of the board.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

SOME OF THE MANY ATTRACTIONS AT THE AUBURNDALE METHODIST CHURCH.

Gems of Art from the Old World will be exhibited at the Methodist church in Auburndale next week. This collection will offer a rare opportunity to the student of art, while in the curios there will be that to attract those to whom the pictures might not so strongly appeal. These curios represent practically every country in the wide world over, notable among them being a Russian "Icon" which is to the Greek Catholic, as to sacerdotalism, what the Crucifix is to the Roman Catholic. It is the figure of the Madonna with the child in her arms, all but the painted faces of the two and one hand of the Madonna which is thrust into sight, being of gilt. It is set also in a gilt frame and encased in wood, and covered with glass. This sacred image has the power of performing miracles.

Among the paintings to be shown, chief stands a masterpiece by George L. Brown, kindly loaned from the private gallery of George C. Folsom, 38 Bromfield street, to whom we are also indebted for a second Kruseman Van Elten, a delicious bit of Autumn scenery, and a beautiful fruit piece by E. C. Leavitt. Mr. Brown, fond as he was of Venetian scenery, painted this subject but this once, but one might wish he had painted it over and over. It is a Bird's-eye view of Venice from the Campanile's foliage of the King's garden being in the foreground, the entrance to the Grand Canal and Santa Maria della Salute in the middle distance, the shipping and docks dimly outlined beyond these and San Giorgio and the lagoon stretching along for many miles and miles away in the mist. The effect are Claude's, the picture is Brown's at his best, and what more can I say?

Many Newtonians will be glad of an opportunity to study the chief work of a gifted young townsmen, Mr. Henry P. Ryden of Auburndale. "Old Farm-houses in Brittany" is the salient picture of '89 by Mr. Ryden, a student in Paris for the last three years. This picture has just come from the exposition at Chicago. The Chicago Tribune speaks of it as "exquisitely refined and delicate in treatment." The trees "against a rather pale but luminous sky are extremely lovely and poetic in effect. There is even a suggestion of Corot in the beautiful clear light and free air about them."

This is high praise but the picture had already won hearty commendation from some of the best French masters, Bernard, Pelouse, & Bernard, an eminent French critic, said on its hanging in the salon: "By an American artist who shows himself to be a very skilful landscape painter. 'The Old Farm-houses in Brittany' is an excellent picture, with great cleverness of execution. The coloring is excellent. Mr. Ryden shows himself to be a faithful interpreter of nature."

It came within three votes among the forty judges in the salon, of getting the coveted "Honorable Mention," and was hung in an excellent position "on the line."

As a young artist Mr. Ryden has had remarkable success in selling his pictures, and has gone back to his work in France.

In the works in oils and water colors, together with etchings, by the late A. F. Bellows, lovers of true art will find a rich field of study, as also in the "Es Stett Gescirben" by Prof. O. Goldmann of the Art school of Berlin, who died three years ago. A monk of mediæval time sits among his heavy tomes. One large book rests on his knee. He has found in it perhaps some problem of doubt to which his worn forefinger is unconsciously pointed. But his face and keen eyes are lifted to the crucifix hanging by the grated window of his cell. His countenance is lighted with joy; doubt is dispelled in ecstasy of faith.

One sees at first only the student and the enthusiast, but the details of the pictures are carefully painted and worthy of attention, especially the old leather bound volumes.

"Morning in Jersey" by Kruseman von Elten is another genuine treasure and like all his pictures a portraiture of a favored scene. On the left is a group of trees heavy with foliage against a cloudy sky through which the full moon breaks lighting up a shallow stream. A belated traveller with his dog wends his way towards a rustic bridge, beyond which is his cottage with welcoming lights in its windows, and hospitable suggestions from the smoking chimney. Dimly seen in the distance against blue hills is the church spire and roofs of cottages. It is a picture full of tenderness and poetic suggestion.

Mr. Van Elten's pictures are restful as well as original.

Born in Holland his many honors have been received from various Academies of the Netherlands, as well as from the highest sources in this land of his adoption.

His pictures are owned by royalty as well as by our own merchant princes

and wealthy families.

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. George W. Morse has returned from a business trip to Virginia.

—Rev. E. Davidson is at Sherborn, N. Y., engaged in revival work.

—A Birds Eye View of Venice,"—see art loan exhibit advertisement.

—Mr. Alexander Chisholm has been confined to the house by a rheumatic attack.

—Fred Debebet has accepted a position in the Boston Branch Grocery in Malden.

—Ground was broken this week for ex-Gov. Claffin's new block on Washington street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall of Plymouth, Mass., were guests of Mrs. R. A. White this week.

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MARY, MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Children of fair St. Botolph's town,
Boston set by the northern sea,
Listen! Where warmer skies look down
On Fredericksburg, with its sad renown,
And Rappahannock wide and brown,
In a lonely grave the silent sea
Has slept for a hundred years have run,
Mary, Mother of Washington.

Sacred her balsam! Just so dear—
So close to the nation's heart the shrine—
When battle raged in that awful year
And shot and shell flew far and near,
"Fire away from the sleepers!"
Rung through the Northern line,
And 'twas a peace disturbed by none—
Mary, Mother of Washington.

Alas! alas! that hallowed place
Long marked alone by a cedar tall,
Shows now but crumbling stones whose face
Bears not even the faintest trace
Of the name of her God granted grace
To give her birth; the sleepers!—
Yet deathless she is with her deathless son—
Mary, Mother of Washington.

And, half as we have the day and the rain
To deck the spot where her ashes lie,
With the creeping grass and the flower train,
That to wretchedness, mound with bloom are fair,
While the west wind sings a mournful strain
And the bairns of the world weep for her!
Nay! for her honor our hearts are done—
Mary, Mother of Washington.

Children of fair St. Botolph's town,
Boston, set by the northern sea,
Help, ere the hundredth year goes down!
And a tide of love neglect shall drown
As you are young! the gifts to crown
Her beauty, and the gifts to train
With a column to say till time is done,
Mary, Mother of Washington!

Oct. 24, 1889. EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

MY WHISTLING NEIGHBOR.

We had moved into a new house, situated about the center in a row of ten, all run up together in hurried mushroom fashion, and divided from each other by partitions of brick so thin that sound was only a little deadened in passing through. For the first three or four nights I was unable to sleep, except in snatches, for so many noises came to my ears, originating, apparently, in my own domicile, that anxiety in regard to burglars was constantly excited. Both on the first and second nights I made a journey through the house in the small hours, but found no intruders on my premises. The sounds that disturbed me came from some of my neighbors, who kept later virgins than suited my habits.

"There it is again!" said I, looking up from my paper, as I sat reading on the second day after taking possession of my new home.

"That fellow is a nuisance."

"What fellow?" asked my wife, whose countenance showed surprise at the remark. She was either unconscious or unaffected by the circumstance that annoyed my sensitive ears.

"Don't you hear it?" said I.

"Hear what?"

"That everlasting whistle."

"O!" A smile played over my wife's face. "Does it annoy you?"

"I can't say that I'm particularly annoyed by it yet; but I shall be, if it's to go on incessantly. A man whistles for want of thought, and this very thought will—"

"I'm not so sure of that," remarked my wife, interrupting me, "the poet notwithstanding. I would say that he whistles from exuberant feelings. Our neighbor has a sunny temper, no doubt; what, I am afraid, cannot be said of our neighbor on the other side. I've never heard him whistle; but his scolding abilities are good, and, judging from two days' observation, he is not likely to permit them to grow feeble for want of use."

I did not answer, but went on with my reading, silenced, if not reconciled to my whistling neighbor.

Business matters annoyed me through the day, and I felt moody and depressed as I took my course homeward at nightfall. I was not leaving my cares behind me. Before shutting my account books, and locking my fire-proof, I had made up a bundle of troubles to carry away with me, and my shoulders stooped beneath the burden.

I did not bring sunlight into my dwelling as I crossed, with dull, deliberate steps, its threshold. The flying feet that sprang along the hall, and the eager voices that filled, suddenly, the air with a sweet tumult of sound as I entered were quiet and hushed in a little while. I did not repel my precious ones, for they were very dear to my heart; but birds do not sing joyously except in the sunshine, and my presence had cast a shadow. The songs of my home birds died into fitful chirpings—they sat quiet among the branches. I saw this, and understood the reason. I condemned myself; I reasoned against the folly of bringing worldly care into the home sanctuary; I endeavored to rise out of my gloomy state. But neither philosophy nor a self-compelling effort was of any avail.

I was sitting, with my hand partly shading my face from the light, still in conflict with myself, when I became conscious of a lifting of the shadows that were around me, and of a freer respiration. The change was slight, but still very perceptible. I was beginning to question as to its cause, when my thought recognized an agency which had been operative through the sense of hearing, though not before externally perceived in consequence of my abreacted state. My neighbor was whistling "Begone, Dull Care!"

Now, in my younger days, I had whistled and sung the air and words of this cheerful old song hundreds of times, and every line was familiar to memory. I listened with pleased interest, for a little while, and then, as my changing state gave power to resolutions quick born of better reason, I said in my thought, emphatically, as if remanding an evil spirit: "Begone, dull care!" and the fiend left.

Then I spoke cheerfully, and in a tone of interest to quiet little May, who had walked around me three or four times, wondering in her little heart, no doubt, what held her at a distance from her papa, and who was now seated by her mother, leaning her flaxen head, blotted all over with glossy curl, against her knee. She sprang at my voice, and was in my lap at a bound. What a thrill of pleasure the tight clasp of her arms sent to my heart! O Love, thou art full of blessing!

From that moment I felt kinder toward

my neighbor. He had done me good—had played before me as David played before Saul, exorcising the evil spirit of discontent. There was no longer a repellent sphere, and soon all the little ones were close around me, and happy as in other times with their father.

After they were all in bed, and I sat alone with my wife, the care that "infest the day" made a new assault upon me, and vigorously strove to regain their lost empire in my mind. I felt their approaches, and the gradual receding of cheerful thoughts with every advancing step they made. In my struggle to maintain that tranquility which so strenuously the soul for work and duty, I arose and walked the floor. My wife looked at me with inquiry on her face. Then she let her eyes fall upon her needle work, and as I glanced toward her at every turn in my walk I saw an expression of tender concern on her lips. She understood that I was not at ease in my mind, and the knowledge troubled her.

"How wrong in me!" I said in self-rebuke, "thus to let idle brooding over mere outside things, which such brooding can in no way affect, trouble the peace of home;" and I made a new effort to rise again into a sunnier region. But the fiend had me in his clutches again, and I could not release myself. Now it was that my David came anew to my relief. Suddenly his clear notes rang out the air, "Away with Melancholy."

I cannot tell which worked the instant revulsion of feeling that came—the cheerful air, the words of the song which were called to remembrance by the air, or the associations of bygone years that were revived. But the spell was potent and complete. I was myself again. During the evening the voice of my wife broke out several times into snatches of song—a thing quite unusual of late, for life's sober realities had taken the music from her as well as from her husband. We were growing graver every day. It was pleasant to hear her flute-like notes again, very pleasant, and my ear hearkened lovingly. The cause of this fitful warbling I recognized each time as the notes died away. They were responsive to our neighbor.

I did not then remark upon the circumstance. One reason of this lay in the fact that I had spoken lightly of our neighbor's whistling propensity, which struck me in the beginning, as vulgar; and I did not care to acknowledge myself so largely his debtor as I really was.

We were in our bedroom, and about retiring for the night, when loud voices, as in strife, came discordantly through the thin party walls, from our neighbors on the other side. Something had gone wrong there, and angry passions were in the ascendant.

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said a gentleman whose face was familiar, though I was not able to call his name. We were sitting side by side in the cars. I answered in the affirmative.

"So I thought," he replied. "I live at 514—second floor."

"Mr. Gordon?"

"Yes, sir; that is my name. Pleasant houses, but mere shells," said he. Then, with a look of disgust on his face, "Doesn't that whistling fellow between us annoy you terribly? I've got so out of patience that I shall either move or silence him. Whistle, whistle, whistle, from morning till night. Pah! I always detest whistling. It's a sign of no brains. I've written him a note twice, but failed to send either time; it isn't well to quarrel with a neighbor, if you can help it."

"It doesn't annoy me at all," I answered. "Indeed, I rather like it."

"You do! Well, that is singular! Just what my wife says."

First-rate for the blue devils I find.

I'm indebted to our whistling friend for sundry favors in this direction."

My new acquaintance looked at me curiously.

"You're not in earnest," said he, a half-amused smile breaking through the unamiable expression which his face had assumed.

"Altogether in earnest; and I beg of you not to send him that note. So your wife is not annoyed?"

"Not she."

"Is she sick?" I inquired.

"She was; but of late years life has been rather a serious matter with us, and her singing birds have died, or lost the heart for music."

"The history of many other lives," said I.

The man sighed faintly.

"Has there been no recent change?" I ventured to inquire.

"In what respect?" he said.

"Has there been no voice from the singing birds?"

A new expression came suddenly into the man's face.

"Why, yes," he answered, now that I think of it. There has been some low, fitful warbling. Only last evening the voice of my wife stole out, as if half afraid, and trembled a little on the words of old song."

The air of which our neighbor was whistling at the time, said I.

"Right as I live!" was my companion's exclamation, after a pause, slapping his hand on his knee. I could hardly help smiling at the look of wonder, amusement, and conviction that blended on his face.

"I wouldn't send that note," said I, meaningfully.

"That man's a brute!" said my wife, emphatically. "He does nothing, it seems to me, but wrangle in his family. Pity that he hadn't something of the pleasant temper of our neighbor on the other side."

"That is a more agreeable sound, I must confess," was my answer, as the notes of "What Fairy-like Music Steals Over the Sea," rose sweetly on the air.

"Far more agreeable," returned my wife.

"He plays well on his instrument," I said smilingly.

"All alive again, thank God," he answered with a heartiness of manner that caused me to look narrowly into his face. It was a better expression than when I observed it last.

"Then you didn't send that note?"

"No, sir. Why, since I saw you I've actually taken to whistling and humming old tunes again, and you can't tell how much better it makes me feel. And the children are becoming as merry and musical as crickets. Our friend's whistle sets them all a-going, like the first signal warble of a bird at day-dawn that awakens the woods to melody."

We were on our way homeward, and parted at my door. As I entered, "Home, Sweet Home," was pulsing in tender harmonies on the air. I stood still and listened until tears fell over my cheeks. The singing birds were all alive again in the heart of my wife also, and I said "Thank God!" as warmly as my neighbor had uttered the words a little while before.

"Sweet is the hour of rest,
Sweet is the sound of the sigh,
And the gleaming of the west,
And the turf wherein we lie
When the burden and the heat
Of the day's task is o'er,
A kind voice greet
The loved one at the door."

My wife recalled these lines from her memory, repeating them in a subdued, tranquilizing tone. The air was still sounding in our ears, but we no longer recognized its impression on the external senses. It had done its work of recalling the beautiful evening hymn of the Switzer, and we repeated each verse after her.

A Bitter Mi-anthrope.

People who have met me on the train say that I am of all men most morose, unsociable, and unaccommodating; that I never offer to open a window for any one; never close the door after the brakeman has gone out and taken the end of the car and a crashing noise with him; never offer to turn a seat for two ladies who wish to monopolize our sittings with a trip pass and a scalper ticket; never, in short, offer any of those little attentions to my fellow-travellers which the fresh young man and the simple old one are so ready and so glad to extend.

I plead guilty. I never do. I will do anything I am asked to do, if I have time, and feel just like it, and there seems to be no good reason why I shouldn't, but I won't volunteer to do anything on the train. I used to, some I am older now, and know so much less than formerly that both my neighbors of the road and myself get along much more comfortably.

Years and years ago, I one day picked up a shawl which fell from a lady's lap into the aisle of the car. As I picked it up such a miscellaneous assortment of articles, mostly of an edible nature, fell out of that shawl that I was paralyzed with amazement, and nothing but the lurid language of the owner brought about the reaction that was necessary to save my life. For the largest fee I ever was paid, I never afforded a car full of people so much amusement as I did for nothing by that little act of kindness.

It was a long time since I had felt so foolish on retiring as when my head went down upon its pillow—thanks to my light-hearted neighbor, at whose whistling propensities I was inclined in the beginning to be annoyed. But for him I should have gone to rest with the harsh discord of my scolding neighbor's voice in my ears, and been ill at ease with myself and the world. On what seeming trifles hang our states of mind! A word, a look, a tone of music, a discordant jar, will bring light or shadow, smiles or tears.

On the next morning, while dressing myself, thought reached forward over the day's anxieties, and care began drawing the curtains around me.

My neighbor was stirring also, and, like the awakening bird, tuneful in sweet matins, "Day on the Mountains" rang out cheerfully, followed by "Dear Summer Dull," winding up with "Begone, Dull Care!" and the merry laughter of a happy child which had sprung into his arms, and was being smothered with kisses.

A few days I ceased to notice the whistling of my neighbor. It continued as usual; but had grown to be such a thing of course as not to be an object of thought. But the effect remained, showing itself in a gradual restoration of that cheerfulness which care and work and brooding anxiety about worldly things are so apt to produce. The "voice of music," which had been almost dumb in my wife for a long period, was gradually restored. Old familiar ditties would break suddenly from her throat as she sat sewing, and I would often hear her singing again, from room to room, as in the summer days of our spring time. As for myself, scarcely an evening passed in which I was not betrayed into a fitful fit, I wore a porous plaster on the plinth of my spinal column for a couple of weeks and reformed again. I burned the old resolutions on the tablets of memory, and engraved them with a pen of iron on my heart. I also made up my mind that I would endeavor to remember them.

Well, a week or two since I was thumping along through the miles of exquisite landscape gardening that mark the suburbs of Philadelphia. A young gentleman sitting just in front of me left the

train at a local station, and just as we started again half a dozen excited female voices shrill out upon the station-air: "Oh! Oh! Oh! That young man has left his umbrella! Oh! He'll never see it again! Call him quick! Oh-threw-it-to-uh-to-uh-do-do-do-throw-that-young-man-his-umbrella!" And as they pointed at the young man and shrieked at him, I hastily raised the window, the powers of darkness assisting me, yelled at the young man, hurled the umbrella at

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN IN NEWTON.

HE QUOTES FIGURES AND PAY HIS RESPECTS TO THE REPUBLICANS.

An enthusiastic rally was held in Eliot Hall, Monday evening, under the auspices of the Prohibition ward and city committee. Every seat was occupied, and an audience numbering over 1000 people listened attentively to the addresses in behalf of the Prohibition movement. Judge Robert C. Pitman presided and in a brief address in which he presented the issue of the campaign, discussed the position of the two great parties on the temperance question. He said that the Republican party had been unfaithful to its promises and hypocritical in its professions, regarding that great issue involving the stability of home and government and the uplifting and advancement of moral character. He then pleasantly introduced Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, who spoke at length concerning the cause of prohibition and the issue involved in the campaign. As he stepped to the front of the platform, he was accorded an enthusiastic welcome which he acknowledged with his usual courtesy. Plunging at once into the subject of discussion, he pointed out the obvious reasons for the pointed out the success of his party, a party that was earnest in its endeavors to wipe out the greatest curse of modern civilization—the liquor traffic and its contingent evils. He said that the Prohibition party can make more noise than any other party, because it has something to make a noise about. He had come from the country of the red men, where they have absolute prohibition, and he believed that the white men of the country were as much entitled to protection as the Indians. [Applause.] The Prohibition party can make to stay and it will not compromise with license in any form. License is

A FRAUD AND A SHAM.

No man can be a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ and vote for any legalization whatever of the liquor traffic. [Applause.] The speaker next proceeded to pay his respects to the Republican party. The Republicans need not be afraid, he said, that the government will be thrown into the hands of the whiskey Democracy. In three Republican states, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, with a population of over 10,000,000 persons, over 6,000,000 barrels of beer were consumed in 1887, while in eight Southern States, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, with an equal population, only one barrel of beer was consumed to every 23 consumed in the Republican States named. The Democratic states that gave Cleveland their electoral votes only contained one saloon to every two in the Republican states that gave their electoral votes for Harrison. I have no sympathy with the Democratic party but the argument that the defeat of the Republican party will result in the greater influence of the rum power is all bosh. The Republicans in Massachusetts are evidently proud of the fact that a legislative enactment prevents the location of a saloon within 400 feet of a schoolhouse. How about Democratic Tennessee? In that State they draw the line at four miles. The ex-governor closed with a stirring appeal to his hearers, who have the right to vote, to stand up for their honest principles and cast a vote on election day that will count in favor of that party whose aim is the destruction of the liquor traffic.

Potato Rot.

The last bulletin from the Hatch experiment station has an article by James Ellis-Humphrey on this subject, of which the following abstract has been made:

The combined warmth and moisture of the season just closing have been very favorable to the development of fungi, whose attacks have consequently been in many instances unusually severe. Probably no one disease has been more generally prevalent or more disastrous in its effects, throughout the state, than the blight or rot of potatoes. The potato rot is caused by the development within the potato plant of a fungus. A striking feature of this fungus is that it causes the complete breaking down of the infested tissues of the plant into a slimy and ill smelling mass. The development of the fungus and death of the plant, in very violent cases, is 48 hours; even 24 hours is sufficient to convert an apparently flourishing field into a putrid mass. If the tubers, from diseased plants, are stored in a warm cellar even if apparently nearly sound, they are liable to decay and even infect their sound neighbors. Infected tubers planted in the spring are liable to produce diseased plants from which the whole field may become diseased. The "Bordeaux mixture" is recommended. But as few attempts have been made at fighting the potato rot the above remedy may not prove effective in all cases.

Dangers of Dentistry.

Usually dentists take great care in keeping their instruments clean, if they do not, it should be considered criminal negligence. A correspondent in Maine submits a local newspaper report of an accident to a Bangor dentist, which submits the query whether there may not be danger of septaemia (blood poisoning) to the hazard of the patient's life, when the dentist is not careful in respect to cleanliness of his implements. In the case reported, the accidental pricking of a finger with a sharp instrument used by the dentist while filling a tooth, resulted in a serious case of pyaemia. In this instance the dentist was the sufferer.

Suppose the poisoned instrument had penetrated the gum of the patient? Whether the poison came from the diseased tooth then being operated upon, or was due to some previous operation, does not appear, and would not much matter to a patient who would be poisoned in that way. In either case, the injury might prove fatal. From a moral point of view, however, it would make a great deal of difference whether the patient or the dentist furnished the poison. It goes without saying, that untidiness in the dentist's instruments or in anything pertaining to his profession is dangerous as well as disgusting, and should not be tolerated. H. E. JOHNSON, D. D. S. West Newton.

Uncle Billy Maguffin (who has been having his portrait painted to present to the Squeecagan Turtle Club) "I wouldn't mind payin' you \$300 fer the pictur if you'd a worked for the money; but I was a watchin' you them times when you thought I was asleep, and you just sat an' looked at me nine-tenths of the time."—Harper's Weekly.

THE POISON OF OUR POLITICS.

A SERIOUS WARNING FROM THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

In a country such as ours, distinguished among the nations by institutions which pre-suppose the liberty, intelligence and civic virtue of the citizen, it is of the utmost importance that men should feel and recognize their political responsibility. And while the church of God—the kingdom not of this world—does not undertake to wage the warfare of the partisan, it is, nevertheless charged with the duty of establishing and maintaining principles which shall find expression in the political as well as in the social and family life.

To render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is surely more than the due payment of the tribute-money which supports the public action of the state. It is no less the righteous and godly exercise of all the functions of the citizen. On account of the dangers which beset all governments, the far-seeing founders of the republic rested their hopes for its welfare and success upon the civic fidelity of the people, not upon the excellence of our governmental methods. Those methods make possible among us gross and shameful perversions of political right and authority. It has come to pass, in the heat and eagerness of party struggle, that vicious and corrupt conduct is condoned, and the standards of political morality are sensibly, if not dangerously, lowered.

We are, therefore, confronting a great peril, and one which must excite the fears of Christian men, lest the character fashioned in the making of free institutions, be irretrievably damaged, and the poison entered here spread itself throughout the life of the nation. Purity and integrity in the administration of public affairs are strenuously demanded by the religion of Christ as well as by all patriotic aspiration. Official place, in morals and in politics, is not the prize won by vulgar selfishness nor the refuge of patronized incompetence, nor yet the barter price promised and paid for political influence, but the place in which a righteous man may serve his fellow-men and advance the reputable interests of his country.

The emoluments of office are derived from a fund contributed to the state by the loyal obedience and patient toil of the industrious masses. To say the least, it should be distributed so as to secure the most efficient and economical conduct of the public affairs. The honors of office are the legitimate rewards bestowed by popular confidence upon upright citizenship. It must be an evil day for our country when both emoluments and honors are made the prey of a partisan activity, which often discards all honesty in its methods and renounces all shame in its corrupt and corrupting success.

Old Nonantum Hill.

A writer in the Boston Transcript recounts some of the events connected with John Eliot's ministry to the Indians in October, 1646, he rode over from his residence in Roxbury to "the highlands, near the Charles, whence the great chief Waban, 'the wind,' had recently come from Concord." Waban welcomed him in English, and Eliot preached to them in the Indian tongue.

Eliot preached a second time to Waban and his followers a fortnight after his first visit. He found a much larger gathering, many coming from Concord and more distant places, as the Indians had heard that he knew their language and had a message for them from the Great Spirit.

A third and fourth visit was made to the settlement on the hill. The Indians began to offer their children to the white man to educate, and their numbers so increased that they wished to occupy the whole of the hill where Waban's wigwams were. Although they had readily parted with their land to the new-comers, the General Court purchased it of the planters to whom it had been sold and gave it to them. In gratitude to God and to the English, the place was named Nonantum, which signifies "rejoicing." This is the hill at the foot of which now lies the town of Newton Corner or Newton, and it has the honor of being the first spot where there was a civilized and Christian settlement of Indians. Rude laws were made and some efforts at self-government, but there were times when the Indians relaxed and fell back into their old manners and customs. However, new converts were constantly being made to the Christian faith, and there were fines for drunkenness, powowing and wife-beating. It was at length decided that Nonantum was too near the English to realize the best results. There was not land enough, and their constant sense of inferiority disheartened the Indians. The time was come when Eliot's long-cherished desire for an established town for "paying Indians" was to be gratified. In 1651 he came together on the banks of the Charles River at a place which the Indian guides had mentioned as desirable. Eliot was much pleased with it, and they named it Natick, "a place of hills."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so much used that medical science, which has used Electric Bitters since the time of the Song of Praise.—A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Bells, Salt, Rheum and other afflictions caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers.—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle at Arthur Hudson's Drug Store.

See What

The well-known manager of excursions to Washington, California, and the White Mountains, L. A. Whitcomb, says: I have never had anything do me so much good as your Sulphur Bitters. It is the best spring medicine I ever used. I would advise all who suffer from biliousness and dyspepsia to use Sulphur Bitters, for I know they cured me.

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for crop, pneumonia, sore throat, and sudden colds, is very consoling to a parent. With a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, one finds, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alcott, L. M. *Louise May Alcott, her Life, Letters and Journal*; ed. by Mrs. E. D. Cheney. 91.575

Mrs. Cheney has quoted largely from letters and journals, connecting the material by a consecutive story, thus giving the details of Miss Alcott's self-sacrificing life.

Ballou, M. M. *The New Eldorado; a Summer Journey to Alaska*. 33.392

An account of Alaska, its mineral wealth, fisheries, etc., its natural features and ethnic peculiarities, with a description of the author's journey to and from the country.

Carleton, J. W. *City Legends*. 56.287

Sketches of travel in various countries of Europe without connection of subject, reprinted from periodicals and travel books.

Catherwood, M. H. *The Romance of Dillard*. 65.674

Chaucer, G. *The Legend of Good Women*; ed. by W. V. Skeat. 54.526

The editor has written an introduction giving a full account of the poem and many useful notes.

Child, T. *Summer Holidays; Traveling Notes in Europe*. 31.295

Sketches of travel in various countries of Europe without connection of subject, reprinted from periodicals and travel books.

Coffin, C. C. *Redeeming the Republic, the Third Period of the War of the Rebellion*, 1864. 75.230

Forbes, E. M. F. *Fingers and Fortune; a Guide-Book to Palmistry*. 101.438

Garrison, W. P. and F. J. *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79; the Story of his Life told by his Children*. Vol. 3, 3 vols. 94.368

Green, W. T. *Parrots in Captivity*. 3 vols. 107.142

Heaven, L. P. *Chata and Chinita*. 63.747

The scene is laid in Mexico forty years ago, in Tres Hermanas, and gives a picture of domestic life in Mexico.

Henty, G. A. *Captain Bayley's Heir; Tales of the Gold Fields of California*. 65.668

Hundred Greatest Men; Portraits of the One Hundred Greatest Men of History. 8 vols. in 4.

Contents. V. 1. Poetry: Poets, Dramatists, Novelists, v. 2. Art: Architects, Sculptors, Painters, Musicians; v. 3. Religion: Religious Founder, Clergymen, Reforms; v. 4. Philosophy: Metaphysicians, Psychologists, Moralists, v. 5. History: Historians, Orators, Critics, v. 6. Science: Mathematicians, Physicians, Naturalists, v. 7. Politics: Warriors and Statesmen, v. 8. Industry: Inventors, Discoverers, Philanthropists.

Keddie, J. [Sarah Tytler.] *Girl Neighbors; or the Old Fashion and the New*. 65.661

Lowell, A. L. *Essays on Government*. 81.149

Wallack, J. L. *Memories of Fifty Years; with Introd. by L. Hutton*. 92.564

A collection of theatrical gossip and anecdote by one of the most popular New York actors and managers.

Ward, Mrs. Eliz. Stuart Phelps. *The Struggle for Immortality*. 91.579

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. Oct. 30, 1889.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, agent for the **GRAPHIC**, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, **Real Estate** to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Wm. Cotter has moved from Jackson to Walnut street.

—Mr. Edward Hamlin has returned from her visit in New York.

—Mrs. Bowen has returned from her trip to the White Mountains.

—Dr. Robert R. Loring has a second daughter born on Sunday.

—A genuine Mayer von Bremen—see art loan exhibit advertisement.

—Mrs. Noyes is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Hayden for a short time.

—Mrs. Susmann is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Smith of Beacon street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gates of Parker street are spending a few days out of town.

—Miss Bertha Thomas of Warren street gave a Hallowe'en party last evening.

—Mr. Chas. E. Bishop has moved from Park to Clark street to his new house.

—Mrs. Lemuel C. Barnes has been spending a few days with her sister in Lowell.

—James F. Taylor, of the U. S. S. Lancaster, is at home on a visit to his parents.

—Mr. Thos. R. Frost is having a new stable erected on his place, Cypress street.

—A new wagon shed has been constructed on Summer street for Linnehan Bros.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Avery of Beacon street have removed to Boston for the winter.

—Miss Gertrude Crane entertained a few friends last evening by celebrating Hallowe'en.

—Henry Smith, the veteran gatekeeper, contemplates visiting friends on Block Island, R. I.

—The Dillettante club met on Monday evening with Miss Minnie Peters of Centre street.

—Miss Thompson of Kennebunk, Me., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Barry of Parker street.

—The Newton Centres play the Dorchester Saturday, and the Hopkinson's Tuesday, at Newton Centre.

—Mr. Lather Paul intends moving into his new house on Centre street during the next week, we understand.

—Rev. Dr. Hovey has a very appreciative sketch of Rev. Samuel Lunt Caldwell, D. D., in this week's *Watchman*.

—A large number from here will attend the Newton Social Club's annual ball next Thursday evening at Newton.

—Wilson Bros.' new stable on Clark street is nearly completed, as is also the large stable for Councilman Roffe.

—Rev. Francis S. Thacher of West Newton will conduct the services in the Unitarian church next Sunday morning.

—Mr. Dwight Chester was re-elected treasurer at the meeting of the State Baptist Association in Springfield on Wednesday.

—Attention is called to the notice in another column of the coming Festival of Days at Associates' Hall, in aid of the new Play-ground.

—Miss Pierce and Miss Elizabeth Pierce have left this week for Washington for the winter, after a visit to Mr. Geo. Pierce of Centre street.

—Rev. Dr. Hovey is chairman of the committee to represent the State Baptist Association, at the meeting of the American Baptist Education society.

—Mrs. A. D. Colby of Everett street has been appointed chaplain of the Rebekah Lodge at the Highlands, a resignation making another appointment necessary.

—The board of registrars of voters will be in session Saturday afternoon and evening, in Associates' Hall, Pleasant street, Nov. 9, for the purpose of registration for women, who desire to vote in the municipal election.

—B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) witnessed Wilson Barrett's performance at the Boston theatre, Wednesday afternoon. The genial author smiled from Manager Tompkins' private box, whilst Ike enjoyed the play in an orchestra chair.

—A party of young men have hired rooms of the Iron Hall and will fit them up as a reading room, gymnasium. The main object will be to furnish a pleasant refuge for the young men who spend their evenings on the streets.

—List of advertised letters, Oct. 28: Miss Baily, John Dixon, Mrs. Mary Dumphy, Mrs. John Desmond, Mrs. E. T. Lincoln, Mrs. Barbara Hinckley, Mr. E. B. Lincoln, Mr. E. W. Lowell, Mrs. Jessie Matherson, Mr. D. Plummer, Thomas Vignow, Rev. F. M. Young.

—Rev. Mr. Babcock of Cambridge preached for the Trinity people last Sunday in the absence of Mr. Mills of the Highlands, who has removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. The society now hope to have a rector of their own shortly. Rev. Mr. Babcock will probably preach on Sunday.

—We hear that one of the attractions at the fair which is to be held the middle of this month is a grand exhibition given by six or more young people of the village, on banjos, guitars, and mandolins. It will be a new feature for Newton Centre and will without doubt be highly appreciated.

—The first socials of the Unitarian society will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 7th, in Associates' Hall, Pleasant street. A small admission fee will be charged and tickets may be had from members of the committee. Music will be provided for dancing, the play "My Uncle's Will" will be produced and a general good time may be expected.

—The Newton Centres played their first game of the season last Saturday at Allston. The game was stubbornly contested throughout, but the Newton Centres finally won by a score of 10 to 6. The make up of the eleven was as follows: Anderson, Linder, Smith, Nickerson, Pettigrew, Barton, Eddy, quarter-back; Fitz, half-backs; Davis and Morton, full-back; Wilbys.

—Rev. C. Barnes read a paper at the meeting of the State Baptist Association, Wednesday. His subject was how to secure larger and more general contributions from the churches. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to severely condemn most of the modern methods of raising money for the good cause, and said that all contributions should be made spontaneously. He would not make the church collection a thing to be ashamed of—to cover up with music. It is the way in which the highest worship can express itself in deed.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wood have a son. The Chautauquans have their next meeting at Mrs. Logan's.

—Rev. and Mrs. Phipps were at the Cabot reception at Brookline last Saturday.

—Mr. C. Peter Clark has returned from New Haven, making a short visit with his father's family.

—The Monday Club, which met last week at Mrs. Gott's, meets next Monday with Mrs. Estabrook.

—Miss Churchill, formerly a teacher in

the Hyde school, is spending a few days with Mrs. Nash.

—The Rev. Frederick Penner of Campobello will conduct the services at St. Paul's church on Sunday, Nov. 3rd.

—Mrs. Holmes, who has purchased the Stowell house on Columbus street, is having it put in complete repair.

—Mr. Evans, the father of Mrs. Stevenson of Centre street, has returned from a visit of several weeks at Northboro.

That portion of Waban which is in Ward 5 will be in precinct 1, with the voting place at the old Prospect schoolhouse.

—The chaplain of the Rebekah Lodge has resigned and Mrs. A. D. Colby of Newton Centre has been appointed in her place.

—Miss Emma Stevens, who is teaching at Dunbarton, N. H., is at home for a vacation of three weeks, previous to the commencement of the winter term.

—Mr. C. H. Hale of Waban has gone to Vermont, where he has been engaged for the past four or five months on a sewer contract, which is now nearly completed.

—Miss Lizzie Estabrook, who has been spending the summer in Europe, returned last week on the City of Paris. She had a rough passage, though it was very short.

—Letters remaining in postoffice, week ending Oct. 28th:—Miss Bessie M. Cate, Mary Flynn, J. W. Grummon, Mrs. Ida M. Hall, Miss Ellen Rushman, O. Templeton.

—Mrs. Pottle has leased her house on Hyde street, lately vacated by Mr. Mullin, bookkeeper for the Gamewell Co., to a Mr. Greenwood of Needham, formerly of New-tonville.

—Mrs. Seudder of Waban, who purchased the old mansion house formerly of Mr. W. C. Strong, has closed her house and will spend the winter months in Boston.

—Mr. E. R. Tarbell still continues making improvements on his estate. He is now having his residence painted, giving it a very cheerful appearance. Mr. G. B. Randall has the painting contract.

—The Roundabout Club have their meetings on the first and third and the Lakeside on the second and fourth week of each month. The next meeting of the Lakeside will be with Mr. S. W. Scandlen.

—The "Bake House" estate was offered at auction by Mr. E. J. Hyde, auctioneer, on Wednesday. A bid of forty-five hundred dollars was made by a party supposed to be in the interest of the owner, at which price it was sold.

—Surveyors have been at work the past week, staking out plans for the wall work which is rapidly going on. Similar work has been done on the opposite side of the street and a petition is to be circulated shortly for a wall on this side of the street as one is needed here.

—The aisle when with a loud crash, it fell from its place. Some of the arms of the chandelier were bent badly and the shades, chimeys, and a few of the globes were broken. Mr. Thomason not only had a narrow escape from injury, but had the lights not been extinguished, the kerosene from the twelve lamps would quickly have ignited and caused fire been the result. Those who have sets under or near where the lights hang may well be thankful that the splicing parted when it did.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Mr. Phillip Kerr's house on Cedar street is now ready for occupancy.

—Persons were examined by Dr. F. W. Freeman, this week and admitted to the Order of Aegis.

—Judge Washburn fined a man residing in Wellesley, \$23.50 last Wednesday, for assault upon a neighbor last Sunday.

—A. C. Wiswall & Sons, paper manufacturers, are to commence the work of putting in a new Hunt wheel, next week.

—Mr. C. H. Hale will begin work on two new streets through Waban. The cost of the work when completed will be \$31,500.

—Hon. thives are busy in this vicinity at present, the latest visitation being made to the residence of Mr. Stephen Morse, overseer of the chemical works of Billings & Clapp.

—The republican rally was well attended last Monday evening, the speakers including Mr. Wallace of Auburndale, Mr. Litchfield of Marblehead and Mr. Towle of Brookline.

—At a meeting before the Newton City Council last Monday evening, a petition was referred to the committee on finance regarding an addition to the Cottage Hospital for cases of contagious diseases.

—The interior work upon the new Methodist church was begun last Monday. It is stated, by the time the church is completed there will be no encumbrance upon it, as subscriptions are rapidly being raised.

—The residents of Waban have petitioned for police protection, as the depot in that village, has been twice broken into within a period of eight weeks. Many think a regular patrolman is needed here as much as other districts of Newton.

—Surveyors have been at work the past week, staking out plans for the wall work which is rapidly going on. Similar work has been done on the opposite side of the street and a petition is to be circulated shortly for a wall on this side of the street as one is needed here.

NONANTUM.

—Rev. J. D. Evans, formerly of this village, has been visiting friends here.

—George and Wm. Stevens have started in business collecting soap grease and ashes.

—The Lowery Y. P. S. C. E., will hold a social gathering in the vestry of the North church this Friday, evening.

—The Acton Mills shut down on Thursday, to allow the hands to attend the dedication of the soldiers monument at Watertown.

—The bridge is finished and is a matter of rejoicing to most of those who drive teams, beside being a fine piece of work.

—The Acton Mills are exceedingly busy on their new goods, viz all wool waterproof, the remnants of which can be bought at Hudson's store.

—Mrs. James Fidler of Halifax, N. S., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Bowen of California street, returned to her home last week.

—Miss Nellie Sullivan died very suddenly last Thursday at the house of a friend, Mrs. Maloney of Faxon street, of heart disease. She was only eighteen years old.

—Michael Mahoney, formerly a loom fixer at the Acton Mills, but of late in a poor state of health, died at Mrs. Smith's boarding house on California street, Monday last of consumption.

—A good deal of talk and some excitement has been caused by the departure of Mrs. Kate Vaughan and Samuel Shaw, a wool sorter who left this village for Lowell, Mass., more than a week ago. Mr. Vaughan swears vengeance, and has employed a detective to follow the couple. However it is not positively known that they went together.

—The young ladies Social Club held a meeting at the house of John Armstrong on Chapel street Tuesday evening. This Club is the outcome of the efforts of several of the Newton young ladies who take an interest in the girls of the village. An entertainment of some kind is provided for them at every meeting, which occurs once a week.

—The Fall and Harvest Concert was held at the North Evangelical church last Sabbath evening, and was conducted by Supt. A. R. Coe. The recitations and singing by the children were excellent and showed good training. The solo by Miss Alice Butler accompanied on the organ by Miss Hudson, and violin obligato by Mr. Nichols was finely rendered and was appreciated. Mr. Land made a short address and was followed by Mr. Geo. H. Hale with a few appropriate remarks. Taken as a whole the concert was considered one of the most excellent.

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—The free evening school opened very auspiciously last Saturday night. Fifty pupils attended at the Prospect school-house, and there are more to join. Mr. Alonso A. Weed has charge of the school.

—The Shoulder Capes now so popular can be found at J. A. S. on 412 Washington street, Boston, in great variety of furs.

—Orders left now for seal skin capes and jackets can be filled more promptly than latter in the season, and when buying an expensive article it is always better economy to buy it of a reliable firm, whose goods can be depended on to be just as repre-

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 4.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889. SUPPLEMENT.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Methodist Church Celebrates its Anniversary.

Report of the Exercises and Full Text of Mr. Woods' Paper.

A most delightful occasion was the celebration by the Centre street Methodist church last Wednesday evening, Oct. 30 of its 25th anniversary. The six original members still living and eight of its twelve former pastors were present, with former members from the Newton Centre, Newtonville, Auburndale and Watertown Methodist churches, making with the home people a congregation of over two hundred. After a pleasant hour of social greeting and renewing acquaintance, the pastor, Rev. Dr. McKeown, extended in behalf of the church cordial welcome to all, and introduced Mr. Edwin W. Gay, one of the original members and president of the board of trustees, as chairman of the evening, who called on Rev. Dr. W. R. Clark to offer prayer. A beautiful and elegant supper was served in the gallery which has been lately transformed into a ladies' parlor and dining-room, adding greatly to the conveniences of the church. Mr. H. J. Woods, historiographer of the church, read a carefully prepared and well-written sketch of its history from the first, recording as note-worthy that there had never been a discord in the society. Speeches from former pastors and members, interspersed with fine music by the church quartet, followed. Drs. Rogers, Huntington and Gould, and Revs. Leonard and Nichols, and Hon. Alden Speare giving interesting reminiscences and offering congratulations in words tender, affectionate and humorous.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn of the Episcopal church offered fraternal greetings. Rev. Drs. Calkins of the Congregational church and Spaulding of the Unitarian were also present. A charming characteristic letter from Dr. Studley was read; the one regret of the evening being that Dr. Fred Woods and Rev. Samuel Jackson, former pastors, were obliged to leave for the train before they were reached in the call for speakers in the order of the pastores. It was a delightful gathering, full of Christian joy and fellowship, and will long be a pleasant remembrance to this happy church. Following is Mr. H. J. Woods' sketch of the church:

Twenty-five years to a young person looking forward seems a long time, but to some of us old "young" people looking backward, it seems as though yesterday, when it is past and as a watch in the night.

In the beginning of the year 1860 there was but one Methodist church in Newton and all the Methodists in the town were divided between the church at Upper Falls and at Watertown. There had been a class here held in the house of Bro. Gay, father of our Bro. E. W. Gay, corner of Pearl and Bacon streets, and also at Newtonville, and in the year 1860 the Newtonville church was organized. The first record of a movement to organize a society here was after class meeting Nov. 10, 1863, when there were present Bros. Priest, Thrall, Mosher, Paine, Trowbridge and Gay, and Sisters Gay, Wing and Mosher, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Bros. Skinner, Priest, Gay and Thrall, to see about hiring Union Hall, where Cole's block now stands, which was occupied by the Baptist society, who were building their church corner of Washington and Hoyne streets. At another meeting, after class meeting, Dec. 8, 1863, being present Bros. Skinner, Thrall, Priest, Mosher, Paine, Trowbridge, Sanders and Gay, and Sisters Gay, Mosher, Toomey and Trowbridge, the committee reported that the hall could be obtained about the first of February, or as soon as the Baptist move out, for \$75 for the first year, and light and fuel would cost about as much more, and Dr. Cobleigh, editor of Zion's Herald, could probably be engaged to supply the pulpit for \$700. They had received subscriptions amounting to \$700 which could easily be increased to \$850 or \$900 if necessary. After a long discussion as to the ability of the church at Watertown to lose so many members and so much financial strength without seriously crippling the church, it was voted "That the cause of Christ and Methodism called for a church at Newton Corner and it was deemed prudential and best that a society be formed if the consent of the New England Conference could be obtained," all voting in the affirmative except one who did not vote at all. Following this there was a conference between the Newtonville and Watertown churches, when Dr. Sargent, Presiding Elder of Lynn district, Rev. H. Baker, Rev. J. L. Hanaford, D. I. Hucksins, T. Priest and A. F. Gay were present. The Presiding Elder's decision was given adversely and the meeting adjourned.

It is not much wonder that the church at Watertown should oppose the movement, as the church at Newtonville was only three years old and they could ill spare such men as formed the nucleus of this church movement, and as Dr. Sargent truly said it would leave three very weak churches, but the young society felt the moving of the spirit of colonization strongly and decided to consult Dr. Cobleigh, who in turn recommended a consultation with Dr. Haskell, Presiding Elder of Boston district, who appointed a meeting with the committee at Zion's Herald office Jan. 4, 1864, and as a result of this meeting he advised them to take letters from the Watertown church and proceed at once to organize a society. About this time Bros. T. Priest and A. F. Gay were appointed a committee to petition the Annual Conference of which the following is a copy: "We, the undersigned, residents at Newton Corner, members of the M. E. church, being desirous of establishing a Methodist society in this place and having secured subscriptions

to the amount of \$900, and having made suitable provision for an audience room, respectfully request that Newton Corner may become a regular station in the N. E. Conference of the Methodist church and that a minister may be appointed to this place the ensuing year," and then follow five reasons why the request is made. Bros. Thrall, Priest and Gay were appointed to attend conference and present the petition. As a result Newton Corner became a regular station and Rev. J. C. Cromach stationed here.

The first service was held in the hall April 17, 1864, Rev. Mr. Cromach preaching. The society was organized April 21, 1864, Rev. Dr. Sargent, Presiding Elder of Lynn district, presiding, and the pastor acting as secretary, a large representation of the church being present. The following names, whose letters had been received from the Watertown church, was read, viz.: John Fisk, Martha A. Gay, Aaron F. Gay, Edwin W. Gay, E. M. Mosher, Olivia Mosher, Mary M. Mosher, Thurston Priest, Mary A. Priest, James Skinner, Mary A. Skinner, Henry Thrall, Minerva Thrall, F. M. Trowbridge, Abbie A. Trowbridge, Abram Thomas and Arethusa Thomas. Also as probationers, Emily J. Thrall, Maria L. Thrall and Minerva J. Thrall. Hannah P. Mosher was received by letter from Newport, Nova Scotia; Mrs. Mehitable Cromach from Ipswich and Jediah T. and Winnette Paine from Truro, Providence Conference. Thurston Priest, A. F. Gay, Henry Thrall, E. M. Mosher, Abram Thomas were elected stewards, A. F. Gay clerk and treasurer, and Thurston Priest appointed class leader. Henry Thrall was elected superintendent of the Sabbath school and the new ship was successfully launched. Number of members, 21; probationers, 3; total, 24. Of this 24, six now remain with us: E. W. Gay, J. T. Paine, Mrs. A. A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Olivia Mosher, Mrs. Arethusa Thomas and Mrs. D. C. Morgan, then Miss Mary M. Mosher.

For some reason not recorded Rev. Mr. Cromach remained only until October and Rev. G. W. Lewis, a recent transfer from the Cincinnati Conference, was appointed to the place, which he held for the remainder of the year and the two following years. "A man of fine ability and his pulpit talent commanded universal respect," is the record and we judge the young society was fairly prosperous, as at the close of his pastorate there were 39 members and 10 probationers, total 49. The hall where services were held being sold, an invitation from the Unitarian society was accepted to occupy their church for a part of each Sabbath and when it was no longer convenient for them to do this a similar arrangement was accepted from the Baptist society, service being held in the afternoon, the Baptists holding morning and evening services. During the most of the time no meetings were held during the week except class meeting at a private house. For use of church in the afternoon \$200 a year was paid, beside a bonus to the sexton. (The secretary saying he thought it proper this fact be put on record.)

April, 1867, Rev. C. S. Rogers was appointed to this charge, which he held for three years. Just previous to his coming a lot had been purchased, on which \$500 was paid, and the contract made for the erection of a chapel. Soon after a conference a prayer meeting was appointed for Thursday evening, which was held weekly until the chapel was finished and dedicated on Sept. 25, 1869. I copy the record of dedication which appeared in Zion's Herald: "The beautiful chapel at Newton Corner, where Rev. C. S. Rogers is pastor, was dedicated with appropriate services in the chapel and a feast in Eliot Hall Thursday, the 26th, afternoon and evening. The day was remarkably fine and there were quite a number of visitors from Boston and the surrounding towns, which together with the Newton Corner society entirely filled every available seat. After some excellent singing by the quartette choir reading of scripture and prayer, Rev. W. F. Warren, D.D. in the absence of Rev. H. B. Bridgeman, who was detained by sickness, preached a most eloquent sermon on the theme, "A divine Christ essential to the church of Christ," from the text, "Who is the King of Glory?" An able exposition of the grand doctrine of the divinity of Christ and tore to rags the flimsy notions of all those who array themselves against our pure Trinitarian creed. After the sermon remarks were made by Mr. Rogers and others and a very liberal collection taken to liquidate the debt remaining on the chapel. The prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. L. R. Thayer, D.D. The festivities in the hall concluded in a most agreeable manner and the exercises of the day. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers and flowers in great profusion. Tables in the centre were loaded with fruit and the crowded assembly were plentifully entertained with excellent viands prepared by the ladies of the society, enlivened by strains of music from a fine stringed band. The whole affair was most enjoyable and we understand an entire success. The chapel is a quite pretty wooden structure, 70 by 40 feet, capable of accommodating four hundred persons. It is a plain gothic with a spire 90 feet high and when the church is built will form a quite imposing pile, something similar to the Tremont street Methodist church in Boston. The cost of the chapel (exclusive of land) is \$12,500 which is nearly paid up. The society is full of hope and a bright future of usefulness and prosperity is evidently before them. The society was greatly encouraged by the sympathy and help of those outside the church. Special mention should be made of Mrs. S. A. Allen, an Episcopal lady, who donated the Bible, hymn-book and an elegant communion service. The debt remaining on the land is \$3600, chapel, \$3000; total, \$6600."

In the fall of 1868, it became evident the society must build a parsonage as rents were exceedingly scarce and high, and after considerable deliberation it was decided to build on the church lot, and in Jan., 1869, the parsonage, now the Wesleyan home, was completed at a cost of about \$6000 above the land and formally taken possession of Jan. 21, 1869, when there was a large and happy gathering of friends, among whom were Dr. L. R. Thayer, Dr. W. R. Clark, Rev. C. W. Cushing and Rev. H. Lammus. On the 30th of Jan., Rev. A. B. Earle, the evangelist, commenced an eight days' meeting in our church, which was continued nearly every evening for three weeks after he left, resulting in quite a revival. About 25 professed to find the Savior and the church was greatly quickened and blessed. The year closed with 96 members, 4 probationers, total 100, April, 1868.

Rev. J. B. Gould when engaged to supply for the remainder of Dr. Studley's year had just returned from Europe, where he had spent twelve years as con-

cost including land, furniture and a cabinet organ, but without pews, at a cost of \$17,198.92; parsonage completed, \$5,688.50; total, \$22,887.51. Toward which had been paid \$11,089.22; leaving a debt of \$11,818.28, which does not include a large amount of grading done afterward.

The deaths to this time have been as follows. Mary E. Prince, July, 1866; Anna H. Warren, July, 1866; John Fisk, Jan., 1867; Alfred H. Hinde, May, 1867; A. G. Ainslee, June, 1869; Chas. Eager, Rev. J. C. Cromach stationed here.

The cellar of the parsonage being wet it was raised, cellar filled in, land graded, trees set and gas put into the house at total cost of \$1093.38. An organ was put in the church costing \$1547; church cellar filled, \$255; church repaired, \$221.50; church painted, \$150; Total, \$3266.88, which increased the debt to \$14,700. During Bro. Jones' pastorate the land was graded and money hired to the amount of \$5000, leaving the debt \$19,700. There were three deaths, Lucretia J. Kimball, wife of Bro. Geo. F. Kimball, who died Feb. 1st, 1872, Major Baker, March, 1872, and Bro. Ezekiel M. Mosher, who died in great peace and entered into his Heavenly rest Dec. 19, 1872. Bro. Mosher was one of the founders of the church and had always been actively interested in its welfare, abundant in labors and earnest in zeal, his loss is greatly felt by the church.

During Bro. Jones' pastorate the spiritual condition of the church had been well kept up, while by his superior pulpit talents the congregations had been increased and the church was generally prospered, a steady gain made in members and at the close there were 98 members and 15 probationers, total 113.

April, 1873, Rev. A. A. Wright was appointed to the charge. At this time the church had suffered by death and removal of prominent members, so that when the great panic struck the financial world and some of our most earnest workers were more or less involved, we were sorely pressed to meet our current expenses and pay the interest on the large debt which amount to nearly \$1400, but with praiseworthy zeal the expenses were all paid with no increase of the debt which remains \$10,500. There were four deaths this year. Nathaniel Ayers who died May 18, Eliza Ayers, July 24th, Julia Rand, March 14, 1874, and Esther A. wife of Bro. A. S. Weed, who died very suddenly April 1st, 1874. The year closed with 103 members and 2 probationers, total, 105, April 1874.

It was found so hard to raise our current expenses and pay the interest on the debt, that Bro. Wright was not returned, and we were joined to Newtonville under the charge of Rev. Frederick Woods. There were no deaths and the year closed, 101 members, 4 probationers, total 105, April 1875. Rev. W. E. Huntington was appointed and remained with us two years. Through the liberality of Bro. Speare the church was supplied with pews costing \$420, and the rest of the brethren painted the church outside, and frescoed the inside at a cost of \$600, during Bro. Huntington's first year. We also sold a strip of land to Dr. L. F. Warner for about \$2700, which was applied on the debt, leaving it \$17,400. Under his care the church constantly improved in spirituality and power, souls were saved and in his second year we rejoiced with him in his marriage to Miss Emma C., daughter of Hon. Alden Speare, and we were soon called to mourn with him as after a few weeks she sickened and after a brief illness and most happy and triumphant death, she passed to her home in Heaven, March 3, 1877. We were made doubly sad toward the close of his second year, to learn that Bro. Huntington would not be returned to us, as he was wanted for a larger church and wider field of usefulness at Harvard street, Cambridgeport. One other death occurred during his pastorate. Sister Mary Henthorn who died at a good old age, July 25, 1876. The year closed with 120 members and 1 probationer, total 121.

April, 1877, Rev. Samuel Jackson was appointed and remained with us three years. Bro. Jackson came a stranger, but so won our hearts that when his full term expired, we parted with him with great regret. During his second year we adopted the weekly subscription system, and for the first time in the history of the church, the year closed without a deficit. In his second year the ladies contributed \$350, and the board of stewards \$100, which was applied toward the payment of the debt, reducing it to \$16,950. Quite early in his third year Bro. Alden Speare offered to the church a strip of land on which \$500 was paid, and the contract made for the erection of a chapel. The church was dedicated with appropriate services in the chapel and a feast in Eliot Hall Thursday, the 26th, afternoon and evening. The day was remarkably fine and there were quite a number of visitors from Boston and the surrounding towns, which together with the Newton Corner society entirely filled every available seat. After some excellent singing by the quartette choir reading of scripture and prayer, Rev. W. F. Warren, D.D. in the absence of Rev. H. B. Bridgeman, who was detained by sickness, preached a most eloquent sermon on the theme, "A divine Christ essential to the church of Christ," from the text, "Who is the King of Glory?" An able exposition of the grand doctrine of the divinity of Christ and tore to rags the flimsy notions of all those who array themselves against our pure Trinitarian creed. After the sermon remarks were made by Mr. Rogers and others and a very liberal collection taken to liquidate the debt remaining on the chapel. The prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. L. R. Thayer, D.D. The festivities in the hall concluded in a most agreeable manner and the exercises of the day. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers and flowers in great profusion. Tables in the centre were loaded with fruit and the crowded assembly were plentifully entertained with excellent viands prepared by the ladies of the society, enlivened by strains of music from a fine stringed band. The whole affair was most enjoyable and we understand an entire success. The chapel is a quite pretty wooden structure, 70 by 40 feet, capable of accommodating four hundred persons. It is a plain gothic with a spire 90 feet high and when the church is built will form a quite imposing pile, something similar to the Tremont street Methodist church in Boston. The cost of the chapel (exclusive of land) is \$12,500 which is nearly paid up. The society is full of hope and a bright future of usefulness and prosperity is evidently before them. The society was greatly encouraged by the sympathy and help of those outside the church. Special mention should be made of Mrs. S. A. Allen, an Episcopal lady, who donated the Bible, hymn-book and an elegant communion service. The debt remaining on the land is \$3600, chapel, \$3000; total, \$6600."

April, 1880, Rev. W. S. Studley, D. D., was appointed and remained with us a year and a half, when he was called to the larger field of the Delaware Avenue church of Buffalo, and the committee secured the services of Rev. J. B. Gould, D. D., for the remainder of the year.

Soon after Dr. Studley's coming he was called to attend the funeral of the eldest member of our church, Brother William Brogan, who died May 15, aged 80 years. A good man, full of years spent in his Master's service, he has entered into his eternal reward. Under the very able pulpit ministrations of Dr. Studley, the congregations have increased considerably, and some three or four young people have decided to become Christians. The subscriptions are all paid in and we close the year without debt. "Glory to God in the Highest."

There were no deaths of our members during the second year, but after Bro. Gould came to us we were sorely afflicted in the death of Rev. Daniel W. Barber, a superannuated preacher of the N. H. conference, who, with his family, has resided with us several years, and has been abundant in labor for the welfare of the church, and especially in his care for the poor toward whom his kind heart always turned. After a long life of unselfish usefulness he passed to his reward Dec. 7, 1881. The year closed with 96 members, 4 probationers, total 100, April, 1882.

Rev. J. B. Gould when engaged to supply for the remainder of Dr. Studley's year had just returned from Europe, where he had spent twelve years as con-

sul, and the next spring was appointed here and remained two more years. During these two years we have been sadly afflicted by death, six of our members having fallen, Mrs. M. A. Holman, June 14, 1882; Miss Lydia Poole, who died June 24, 1883; Bro. F. M. Trowbridge, June 28; Edwin Ray, Mar. 8; Bro. Seb. Poole and Sister Winetta Poole, Feb. 9, 1884. Bro. Trowbridge is another of the founders of the church, who, when he was born, of whom but few remain. He was always actively identified with its interests and faithful to all its calls. Bro. Ray, though not so actively engaged in church work (owing to ill-health) nobly sustained it in all its departments, giving largely from his ample means to carry forward its interests and benevolences. Bro. Poole was one of our oldest and best members on whom the church could always rely, and his loss is sorely felt. At the beginning of Bro. Gould's last year the city sold two houses from Farlow Park, and a committee from the trustees purchased one of them, moved it on the lot back of the parsonage at a cost of \$3,400, including cellar, furnace, gas fixtures, water meter, sidewalks, grading and everything complete, and we now have a parsonage worth at least \$6,000. After paying out what money was in the treasury we hired \$2,400. The church was painted at a cost of \$565, sheds and organ repaired costing \$200. The ladies carpeted the church, costing over \$300 and put in new pulpits, furniture costing \$50. Mrs. Orrin Whipple gave a large chair costing \$25, and the young people raised \$100 toward a piano. For all of these improvements we owe a debt of gratitude to our pastor, Bro. Gould, without whose persistent efforts we should surely not have succeeded in securing our beautiful and commodious and much needed parsonage. We seem fated to lose our members by removal, several having moved their relations to the new church at the Centre. Bro. E. M. Fowle, Jackson Fowles, Alvin Flanders and Hon. Alden Speare and their excellent families, thus depriving us of their valuable support and faithful services. We only console ourselves with the thought that they are transferred to another branch of the great army of Methodism and that we are still working in one common cause of our blessed Lord.

The year closes with 86 members, 5 probationers, total 91. April, 1884, Rev. Joel M. Leonard was appointed here and remained two years. By death and removals our church had been reduced and we hoped had reached the lowest ebb, and trust in the coming of a young man with his reputation as a preacher we might hope for an ingathering. In this we were not disappointed. During his term of service while there was no great revival there was a constant growth and his pulpit ability increased our congregations quite largely, and a good degree of spirituality prevailed at the close. There were three deaths, Sister Grace Marston after a long life spent in faithful labors died in Bangor, Sept. 2, 1885. Sister Helen A. Woodbridge, died in great peace Dec. 2, 1885, and Bro. J. F. Lamson after a long and severe illness died in Boston, March 1st, 1886. Number of members 121, probationers 20, total 141. Two hundred dollars was paid on debt, leaving \$2,200.

April, 1886, Rev. Fayette Nichols was appointed to this charge and remained three years. Though coming a stranger he soon won the hearts of his people and held their love and esteem to the end of his pastorate. His preaching was of high order, very sharp and clear in definition of doctrine and especially instructive to the church which he aimed to bring to appreciate its duties as well as high privileges as the Bride of the Son of God. There has been a general gathering in through the years and the church stands well in all its interests. There were five deaths, Eliza Ayers who died Sept. 9, 1887; Elizabeth A. Renton, Sept. 21, 1887; Thomas Emerson, Mrs. Edna Ray in 1888 and Rev. Thomas Marcy, Jan. 22, 1889. In the death of our dear Bro. Marcy we were sorely afflicted. Being a member of the N. E. Conference he was a superannuated preacher he has resided with us many years and by his active interest and faithful labors has been a very efficient agent in making the church what it is today, while his loving nature and manly Christian spirit greatly endeared him to us all.

Two hundred dollars was paid on the debt, leaving \$2000. The church has been painted and repaired, and the year closes with 134 members and 15 probationers, 149, the largest in our history. April, 1889, Rev. Andrew McKeown was appointed here. He came well known and gladly welcomed by many of the church, and very soon captured the rest of us. He ably fills our pulpit, and his earnest preaching and faithful labors will, no doubt, bring us somewhere near his ideal of true Christian living. Almost at his coming, he was called to attend the funeral of our dear brother, Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., who died April 19, 1889, whose death the church has lost an earnest well-wisher and indefatigable worker. His loss is especially felt in our social meeting, where his voice was so often heard in prayer and exhortation, and where so many were helped by his kind words of counsel and cheer, toward the highest living. We miss him most of all, as a personal friend. Our beloved pastor's wife came to us in ill health, and though few others knew it, they well knew her earthly labors were about ended. With this great shadow over their home, they went cheerfully forward, illustrating the truth of the beautiful words of the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me," and in great peace she passed out of the shadow into the sunlight of her heavenly home, July 8, 1889. We have been also called to mourn the loss of Mrs. J. F. Lamson who died in Boston, in September.

And so for a few minutes we have recalled the scenes of the past, not like Lot's wife looking back with a longing wish to be amidst them again, but to learn wisdom and get encouragement from the retrospect. While in looking back we see many wasted privileges and realize the sadness of the might have been, we can also feel our hearts thrill with gratitude for what the church has accomplished, as we think of the earnest Christian men and women now with us, of the others no less earnest who have gone to more successful work in other fields, and the bright stars in the firmament of

SMOKELESS POWDERS.

Rapidly Coming Into Use Both for Small Arms and Artillery.

While the tremendous charges of great bodies of cavalry undoubtedly formed a leading feature of the late German maneuvers, suggesting how much is expected of mounted troops in the future, yet upon the whole the most important result effected was the demonstration of the great effectiveness of the so called smokeless and noiseless powder. It is not too much to say that the final maneuvers at Hanover, in which the Tenth corps, using smokeless cartridges, defeated the Seventh corps, provided with the ordinary black powder, shows that the new compound is a necessity for warfare hereafter. It was found that the Tenth corps almost held the Seventh at its mercy, since it could maneuver alike in front and on the flank of its opponent without allowing the latter to properly judge of the firing distances from sound or smoke, both being so slight.

To a limited extent the action of smokeless powder has become known through experiments with the new repeating arms, and also with artillery. Earlier in the year, during the maneuvers of the artillery brigade of the guards in East Prussia, two regiments, one consisting of eleven and the other of eight batteries, practiced all day long with the nearly smokeless powder, firing projectiles of different caliber. It produced at each shot "a ball of black smoke about three feet in diameter, which quickly disappeared." The accounts show that the powder left so little refuse in the bore that, instead of cleaning it out after every shot, it was only necessary to pass a rag through it now and then.

In Italy recent experiments with the same or equivalent powder showed practically the same results. The new German powders made by the United Rhine and Westphalian factories are also highly satisfactory in point of initial velocity and moderate pressures.

The first general information obtained in regard to the smokeless powders was in connection with the Lebel rifle, the new small caliber repeating arm of the French, which created such an excitement a few years ago, and practically dictated reconstruction to small arms throughout Europe. At that time neither the Austrian Mannlicher rifle nor the German repeater used smokeless powder. It is understood, of course, that the words "smokeless" and "noiseless" are used in a comparative sense, as there is some noise and some smoke in nearly all these powders. It has been said, however, that the report of a single Lebel rifle can not be heard at a distance of more than twenty or thirty yards; that it may be said to make no smoke, and that the recoil is of no consequence whatever. The powder is said to be a secret compound of gun cotton and collodion, and its exact composition is perhaps the only secret now remaining in regard to the Lebel rifle.

The Germans began with the use of the Duttinghofer semi-smokeless powder, and have also made imitations of the French powder as nearly as it can be found out. The Russians have tried a new powder, made by the Ochterski factory, in imitation of the Duttinghofer, and its manufacturers insist that it is superior to the latter in ballistic properties; that it has a little higher initial velocity, weight for weight, with less pressure on the bore. This may be the reason why the Russians have come to the use of the small caliber, which could only have the required efficiency with one of the new compounds, as otherwise the bore would foul too rapidly.

The English also have obtained a smokeless and noiseless powder, invented by the well known artillerist, Capt. Noble, of the Elswick works, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A British military authority says that its use has almost been decided upon, both for small arms and for machine and quick firing guns.

It speaks of the powder as "a curious, grayish looking material, in long threads or a whipcordlike form, presumably from the shape it assumes under hydraulic pressure. Its action is most startling. At 300 yards range not a sound is heard when a volley is fired with it, and only a faint haze arises, which is almost imperceptible, while a shower of bullets is seen to fall upon the targets, an effect produced seemingly without a cause." Careful experiments will be made with it at Lydd. In their quick firing guns the British at Shoeburyness have used the Chilworth smokeless powder with great effect, obtaining a very high initial velocity.

In rapid fire cannon, as in magazine small arms, the value of smokeless powders is obvious, because the peculiar advantages of these weapons might otherwise be largely counterbalanced by smoke.

Of all the new powders Schultz's is perhaps the best known. Nearly or quite all appear to depend on the union of nitro compounds of some sort with other substances. Some will not keep in all climates, and some give out an unendurable odor. Their introduction will perhaps call for some new studies in tactics, as certain movements now depending on the cover of smoke can no longer rely on this protecting mantle. But just at present the tactical considerations seem to be less important to our own country than the procuring of powders as efficient as the new ones which are finding favor in Europe.—Washington Special.

Stripping the Ocean Greyhounds.

The recent order of the British admiralty directing that all the subsidized merchant steamers intended for use in time of war shall strip themselves of yards has been complied with by all the subsidized vessels sailing out of New York. Not only the British vessels, but those of other nations, are accepting the new order of things, and all appearances point to the doing away with spars of all descriptions aboard the great liners. The vessels entering the port of New York coming under the recent order of the British admiralty belong to the White Star, Cunard and Inman lines.—Philadelphia Times.

The Old Love Was Best.

John Keel, who lives on the edge of Tennessee, not far from Hopkinsville, Ky., courted pretty Lucy Walker, a neighbor's daughter, and married her in 1846.

The couple lived together for thirty years and raised a family of four children. All the children married and moved away. The old couple became lonely, and they got a young lady named Jane Hunter to come and live with them.

Miss Hunter was about 20, bright and attractive. It was soon evident that Mr. Walker was much attached to young Miss Hunter. His wife grew jealous and accused him of falling in love with the girl. He frankly admitted it and said he would marry her if he did not have a wife already.

Mrs. Walker left her husband and soon afterward obtained a divorce. The old man and the young woman were then married and came over the line into this country.

They bought a farm about three miles from here, says a Hopkinsville special, and lived together apparently very happy for twelve years. At the end of that time they disagreed and separated, the second Mrs. Keel, like the first, obtaining a divorce. The old man went back to Tennessee, where the wife of his youth had remained faithful and alone.

His heart turned again toward her when they met, and he proposed that they be remarried. She agreed. Last Wednesday the wedding occurred, and they began life where they were first married, forty-three years ago.

The Corpse Ran Away.

A Baltimore dispatch to the Chicago Herald says: A telephone message to the Central station last night conveyed the information that a man had been killed in the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel, and requested the presence of a coroner at Union station, whence the body had been taken. The corpse was covered with mud and dirt and was stiff and rigid.

Police Sgt. Schultz was

becoming impatient over the non-arrival of the coroner, and walked to the door to see whether he was coming.

When he returned, the bench was vacant and the corpse was walking out of the door.

The sergeant started after his subject, but the latter, seeing him coming, made haste to escape. Finally the policeman reached him and insisted on his returning until the coroner should arrive, but the man refused in the most positive manner to let a coroner go to work on him.

He was a live man and therefore not under that official's jurisdiction.

The sergeant came to the same conclusion and allowed the corpse to go.

It was afterwards ascertained that the man's

name is James Lacy, and that he fell from a freight train and lost consciousness for almost an hour.

He had been temporarily paralyzed by the shock.

Rapid Railroad Construction.

An invention which promises to revolutionize the present method of railroad construction was put to a practical test recently by George Roberts, the inventor, in the presence of about three hundred railroad experts.

The machine worked beyond the expectations of the inventor, the men laying at the rate of

two and one-half miles of track per day,

and twelve men doing the work of seventy-five by the old way.

It handled ties and rails of the heaviest kind—used in

constructing mountain roads—with the greatest ease, placing them rapidly and accurately in position.

The machine is so constructed that it can be used on any ordinary flat car.

All construction material is moved on rollers from the rear

to the front, where the machine takes

up the rails and ties, laying them very

rapidly on a steep and difficult grade.

Its great success has caused the Northern Pacific to secure the refusal of the first

machine, and the inventor is now ar-

ranging for building two more machines to cost \$1,200, and the inventor receives a royalty of \$50 per mile.—Boston Traveler.

A Dog That Prints a Paper.

Printing presses are usually run in this country by steam power, by water power, electric motors, and by main strength and awkwardness; but the machine that grinds out The Plain City Dealer is run by dog power.

A large wheel about ten feet in diameter and about two feet

in width is connected with the drive wheel of the press by means of a belt.

Cleats are placed about a foot apart on the inside of the wheel, where "Joe," the journalistic dog, walks his weary round and thus causes the wheel to revolve.

Joe has run the press for about five years, and has faithfully earned his has every week.

It is now about time for him to die and go where good dogs always go, and the proprietor of The Dealer is casting around for another canine.

Joe is shepherd and the rest is common, every day dog.—Columbus Evening Post.

WOMEN AT OXFORD.

What Has Been Done in the Past Ten Years for Their Benefit.

The association for the higher education of women in Oxford has just celebrated its tenth year of organization, and is well pleased with the progress made.

There are now three halls for women students in Oxford—Lady Margaret, Somerville and St. Hugh's.

The life at the different halls is the same in its broad outlines, although each one has

its special characteristics. Each student

has one room, which is used at night for

a sleeping room and in the daytime for a sitting room and study.

The daily routine of life at the college begins with the chapel bell at 8 o'clock; breakfast at quarter past 8. Students linger in the library to chat and read the daily papers for half an hour or so after breakfast, but by 9:30 o'clock most of them have gone off to read in their rooms, or to lectures in the town.

These are given either at the rooms of

the association for women's education

or at the men's college. The examinations

are known as "pass" or "honors."

The standard of the former is estimated to correspond with that of

"moderation."

The "honors" examinations

either at a standard analogous to the men's honor examinations—as in

the case of literature and modern language—or are identical with them, as in

the case of the classical, mathematical,

natural science and modern history schools.

Most of the teaching for the

"pass" examinations and for the two

first "honor" schools is given by university lecturers and tutors at the association rooms.

For the last four named

"honor" examinations, the women students

attend lectures at the men's colleges,

and read privately with university

tutors. Honor students are admitted to the Bodleian library.

Lunch at the halls is an informal meal,

which begins at 1 o'clock.

The afternoon is mostly devoted to walks, tennis, boating

on the Irwell, and other amusements.

Four o'clock is tea time, and the festive

time of the day in the halls.

Tea parties are frequent, and guests come from

without as well from within the halls.

At such entertainments "shop" is tabooed

by etiquette.

The time between tea and dinner is given

to work.

Another half hour after dinner is devoted to social

purposes; after that comes evening prayers, and work begins again, to be carried on for a period long or short, according to the discretion of each student.

Cocoa parties at 10 o'clock is a form of dissipation

that finds favor with the Oxford

girls.

The students at the different halls

meet at lectures, and they have a debating

society which holds fortnightly dis-

ussions alternately at Somerville and

Lady Margaret halls.

There is also a tennis match between them every term.

Each hall has its own societies—literary,

musical, political and historical.

—Boston Traveler.

WHAT THE GOOSE BONE SAYS.

It Will Be an Open Winter, if There's Any Truth in the Bone's Story.

Henry Stillman, of Woodstock, is the goose bone prophet of eastern Connecticut. He gets his bone from a goose that is hatched in May, and when Henry Stillman is bending over his goose bone to read the future each fall Windham county is hushed, and it hearkens to the prophecy. Wiggins and De Voe, and even Uncle Daboll, of Groton, who has been getting out "almanacks" yearly for the past 117 years, may do very well fumbling with the weather during the rest of the year, but when the first fall wind comes piping over the hills, and the "frost is on the punkin," then Henry Stillman sits down with the goose bone, and something happens that is "tolerable" sartain."

Mr. Stillman consulted the bone last week, and his prediction has been published orally all over the eastern end of the state. Prediction is a weak, narrow word to apply to the proclamation, for Mr. Stillman doesn't predict; he determines. It is going to be an open winter, he says, and "that settles it," says Windham county.

The magic bone, hanging by the side of Mr. Stillman's kitchen chimney, and by which he ciphered out the season, shows a row of dots around its shank, and those dots announce what the temperature is going to be. The darker the spots the colder the weather is the reading of the bone. Then there are circular marks which divide the bone into the three winter months, December occupying the space between the first partitions, January the next apartment and February the remaining one. Mild, regular weather will prevail in all the months, and it will be milder than even that of last winter. There will be few days with which running water will freeze. The coldest weather will be in the latter half of January, when there will be some frosts of considerable severity.

"Near the point of the bone," says the seer, "is a marked discoloration, indicating that the first day of winter will give decided intimation of the season's change." Christmas will be a green one, but it will be wet and cold. January will step in warm and sunny, but soon it will turn cold, though not very cold. The coldest day will be Jan. 27. There is going to be a "regler old time Jinary thaw," and February will have a "thawy spell," too. October will be a cold, disagreeable month, with heavy rains and snows. There will be an early spring, but February will melt into March in a disastrous thaw, in which the features will be swollen mountain streams and terrible floods.

Faith in the goose bone is invincible in this part of the state, and each year many farmers are won to take one from the May goose, and it is dried and hung in the front hall or against the chimney in the kitchen. There it dangles until spring in the next year. The best bone is taken from a goose that has a trace of wild blood in its veins. But not every one can read a goose bone as Henry Stillman is able to do it.—Williamantic (Conn.) Letter.

Natural Gas.

Natural gas as a fuel has been in use about fifteen years. There are now employed in its transmission for fuel purposes 27,350 miles of pipe mains. In Pittsburgh alone there are 500 miles, and the consumption of gas there represents an annual consumption of 700,000 tons of coal. The head of a Pittsburgh gas and oil firm said recently, during a discussion of this question: "Eastern people are still afraid that natural gas will play out. So far there is no indication of it, though when we first commenced to use it in Pittsburgh four or five years ago—that is, using it generally—there were many people who did not look for it to last more than six months or a year. Now that it has been in general use for several years and the supply keeps right up, there is not much apprehension at home, but I meet it everywhere outside. The science of natural gas is not fully understood yet, and no one can tell how long it will last."—Exchange.

Child, Wife, Mother and Widow.

About a year ago Joseph Bloodel, a 17-year-old boy, of Huntington, W. Va., ran away with Agnes Jarvis, aged 11, the daughter of a well-to-do South Carolina farmer. Agnes, being unusually large for a girl of her age, and seeming older, consequently, than she really was, had no difficulty in prevailing upon a minister to unite her in marriage to her boy lover. Since then they have lived together happily until last Friday, when Joseph died very unexpectedly of typhoid fever, just as his child wife was giving birth to a girl baby. And so, before she is quite 12 years of age, Agnes Bloodel is wife, mother and widow, all three. A remarkable occurrence, surely.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 5.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

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Shirts, each, 10cts; collars, 2cts; cape collars, 2 for 5cts; cuffs, each, 2cts.

Also very lowest prices will be charged for all kinds of work. Please give us a trial.

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Telephone, No. 1304.

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D. Chamberlain, Auburndale.
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COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

BY ELLIOT J. HYDE, — Auctioneer
31 Mill Street, Boston.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Frank E. Hall and Lucy A. Hall to Henry F. Ross, dated October 1st, 1888, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, Boston, October 1888, folio 173, will be sold at public auction, on the premises on

Monday, the Second day of December, 1889.

At the auction sale, last Saturday, of the old Brackett mansion house there was a good attendance. The house was bid in by Mr. C. B. Lancaster and the barn by John Walsh. The barn will be taken down and removed at once.

—Dr. Shinn's lecture in Grace church on Sunday night will be, "The 2nd Experiment in the Moral Neighborhood—Founding a College." This will be the story of the origin of Harvard University, and of the changes it has undergone.

The trustees of the public library have voted to keep the reference library open till 9 o'clock in the evening on account of the increasing numbers who are present evenings to consult the books, and for purposes of study. The decision will be a very popular one.

—At the annual business meeting of the Y. M. C. A., last evening, the following officers were elected: Pres., D. F. Barber; Vice-Pres., H. C. Sawin; Secy., E. P. Tuttle; Treas., C. F. Bacon; directors, R. F. Cummings, C. A. Haskell, H. Leonard, H. Allen, Atherton Clark.

—The meeting, Monday evening, of the Natural History Society, was well attended.

There was a large display of various specimens.

Dr. Frisbie's lecture on the formation

of the earth was a very interesting

production, giving the latest ideas of science upon the subject.

—The Newton Social Science Club will

meet at Mrs. Henry W. Wellington's, Fairmount avenue, Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 10 a.m.

An account will be given of the work in the Education school at Nonantum, and the subject of industrial training will be discussed. Each member is invited to speak at a friend.

—Saturday, a reception will be given at

Mr. G. P. Atkins' store, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., at which a cup of Fry's Celebrated Soluble Cocoa, with the Highland brand of

coffee, will be served.

—Said premises will be sold subject to said first mortgage with the interest thereon and to the taxes for the year 1889.

\$500 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

H. W. MASON, Assignee,
and present holder of said mortgage.

Newton, Nov. 7, 1889.

53

Dr. F. L. McIntosh,

Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,

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Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home until 9 A. M.

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State Nat'l Bank, Denver. Refer to J. N. Bacon, Pres. Newton Nat'l Bank; E. W. Converse, Newton, Mass.; Chas. E. Billings, Newton, Mass.

Room 26, Jacobson Building.

—Normumba Tribe of Red Men are talk-

ing of a removal from Hall to Tremont

avenue, Boston. No action has

been taken.

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—The muddy condition of the city water

is the general subject of complaint, and it

is to be hoped that the repairs at the reser-

voir will soon be finished, if that is the

cause of the trouble. Every suspicious

looking stuff now, and there's salt to be a

frisk trade in filters, which are of some

assistance. The water varies at certain

portions of the day and is usually the

worst just about meal time.

—The opinion seems general

NEWTON'S VOTE.

Brackett has 372 Plurality and 199 Majority.

HAILE DOES BETTER WITH 773 PLURALITY AND 625 MAJORITY.

The Full List of Votes Cast for Every Office on the Ticket.

Wards:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	
John Blackmer.....	29	11	19	27	22	8	9	36	127
John Q. A. Brackett.....	169	107	156	213	101	61	109	231	127-1461
William E. Russell.....	169	131	86	177	162	90	49	132	93-1089
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.									
John W. Corcoran.....	148	116	65	148	141	83	40	117	76-834
William H. Haile.....	188	155	177	238	208	70	117	252	244-1607
Benjamin F. Sturtevant.....	24	11	18	21	22	5	7	31	9-148
SECRETARY.									
George D. Criftenden.....	21	8	19	22	20	6	8	29	8-145
William N. Osgood.....	138	108	53	133	131	81	37	107	64-745
Henry B. Peirce.....	198	113	182	246	212	70	123	262	253-1059
TREASURER.									
George A. Marden.....	195	113	191	239	123	69	120	258	251-1649
Edwin L. Munn.....	138	110	50	145	125	77	37	105	64-847
Frederick L. Wing.....	19	10	13	18	23	7	8	30	8-136
AUDITOR.									
William H. Gleason.....	24	11	19	26	23	6	9	34	8-160
Charles R. Ladd.....	196	113	187	241	219	71	123	254	257-1661
William D. T. Tretry.....	137	108	47	133	114	77	32	106	61-815
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.									
Allen Coffin.....	27	10	18	29	23	6	11	30	14-168
Elisha B. Maynard.....	135	110	57	144	133	78	37	108	66-870
Andrew J. Waterman.....	188	116	176	230	207	68	117	253	243-1601
COUNCILOR.									
R. O. Fuller.....	182	112	177	235	209	61	112	254	242-1584
Isaac Gammons.....	22	10	14	18	22	6	11	20	139
W. E. Plummer.....	146	111	62	142	127	82	41	110	70-801
SHERIFF, MIDDLESEX.									
Henry G. Cushing.....	246	170	208	301	271	103	132	262	272-1995
John H. Nason.....	40	13	29	37	32	9	10	96	22-204
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.									
Patrick H. Cooney.....	244	152	178	244	102	120	278	230	1827
Frank M. Forbush.....	48	26	46	58	52	10	24	61	38-363
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.									
William S. Frost.....	188	110	177	232	206	62	117	255	240-1582
Elmer D. Howe.....	25	8	17	23	22	7	8	29	12-151
John L. Hunt.....	134	103	53	135	122	77	37	102	58-821
SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.									
Francis N. Bardwell.....	22	14	21	25	27	7	12	35	16-179
George O. Byam.....	124	107	48	128	115	68	34	104	56-784
Lyman Dike.....	176	107	45	131	117	68	34	102	59-789
Marcellus H. Fletcher.....	124	102	48	129	118	68	33	92	57-771
Rufus H. Hapgood.....	27	8	17	25	25	7	12	29	12-162
Edward E. Thompson.....	173	103	61	200	184	59	107	232	223-1442
COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.									
George J. Burns.....	192	106	174	225	196	65	113	259	230-1560
James H. Carmichael.....	129	100	45	131	117	68	34	102	59-784
Frederick T. Greenhalge.....	176	107	66	216	191	64	105	230	229-1486
George W. Heywood.....	132	103	56	132	122	70	34	103	69-821
John C. Kennedy.....	181	102	60	225	193	65	115	246	228-1521
Henry C. Mulligan.....	116	104	41	118	110	61	25	90	51-716
SENATOR.									
Robert B. Clapp.....	133	113	57	137	124	75	40	95	63-839
Spencer O. Dyer.....	23	10	17	27	28	9	8	42	13-177
Henry J. Hosmer.....	189	106	172	224	195	61	113	249	237-1546
REPRESENTATIVES.									
William H. Cobb.....	24	10	19	22	27	8	12	39	14-175
Frank F. Davidson.....	24	14	17	16	31	7	13	30	8-158
Gorham D. Gilman.....	170	101	137	198	174	58	105	238	213-1396
Winfield S. Hutchinson.....	163	113	76	153	113	78	40	109	90-945
Edward S. Merchant.....	147	115	87	203	153	76	37	109	96-1023
Frederick J. Ranlett.....	156	98	144	188	203	61	106	238	194-1388
CITY GOVERNMENT.									
AN ALL NIGHT SESSION WAITING FOR WARD THREE.									
The board of aldermen met Monday night to receive the returns, with Mayor Burr in the chair and all the members present except Aldermen Pettee and Childs, who are, curiously enough, the members of the committee on elections. Before the last returns were in, the other members could not help admiring the wise foresight of the two missing ones.									
The first returns came in from Precinct Two, Ward Two, soon after 9 o'clock, and were followed by Precinct Two, Ward Five. Then there was a wait of an hour, when Ward Six turned up, followed directly by Precinct One, Ward Two, and then by Precinct One, Ward Five; Wards One, Seven and Four followed about 11:30, and then followed a weary wait until nearly 3 o'clock, for the returns from Ward Three, over which the counters were wrestling in the City Hall. The unfortunate counters had a hard struggle, and first it was the ballots and then the counters that secured an advantage. The scouts sent out kept up the hopes of the aldermen by reports that they had finished all but about a hundred ballots, and would report in ten minutes. Then came news that a mistake had been found, and the counting had begun over again, until finally the aldermen had told all their cheekest stories and most of them went to sleep. Mr. E. L. Pickard, who is always much interested in the result, dropped in occasionally to cheer them up, and during the evening a Spartan lunch was served in the assessors' room. The few spectators who dropped in during the evening had all left before the Ward Three counters finally triumphed over their difficulties, and Mr. Cate's hawks were summoned to carry home the city fathers.									
THE ORDINARY BUSINESS.									
A hearing was given on the application of the Gamewell company for permission to locate a 200 horse power boiler and engine on Oak street, Upper Falls. Mr. Price appeared for the company, but no one objected and the license was granted.									
Citizens of Newton Highlands petitioned for a patrolman in that village; referred to the police committee.									
J. W. Brown gave notice of intention to build house on street near Institution avenue, and F. E. Hamblin a shed for wagons on Channing street. R. O. Evans was granted license to build a carriage and store house on Fayette street, 36 by 20; D. S. Farham asked for license to build stable 24 by 34 on vacant lot near Central and Beacon streets; referred.									
Residents of Washington Park asked for ceme-to sidewalks on west side of Park Place.									
J. W. Kimball, H. F. Ross and about 60 others asked to have Austin street extended to Greenwood avenue, as they deemed it very important to have a direct street on that side of the track, leading to West									

one room of a vacated basement for a kitchen was granted.

A communication was received from T.

H. Carter submitting a new plan for obviating the Clinton and Murray street

trouble, by running the waste through the land of Mr. Claffin. A petition from N. G. Allen and others, to abate a nuisance of damp land, lying between Grove and Hancock streets, was received and the petitioners given leave to withdraw. Mayor Burr had drawn up a petition relative to the defective sanitary arrangement in a school house at Chestnut Hill. The building had been given up until the nuisance could be remedied. Agent French had visited the place and submitted a detailed report, stating the real need was suitable water closets. Mr. Pettee moved that the trustees of the building be instructed to put in suitable water closets, which was carried. Bills for October were read and approved. A communication from Mrs. W. M. Lisle of Perkins street was read, stating that Mr. Lisle intended building there, and the course of the brook would be changed at that time thus abating the nuisance which the board had found. Mr. French said Mr. Lisle had received due notification of the action of the board but nothing has as yet been done.

On motion of Mr. Pettee, Agent French was instructed to call the attention of Mr. Lisle to the necessity of prompt action. A letter was received from Mrs. Howe of Irving street, regarding the back flow caused by the high brook level on Mr. Rand's land, she wishing to build on the land obstructed. Mr. French said the brook was in bad condition and the board decided that it could be remedied under the wet land law.

With regard to the smoke nuisance,

the agent said, Mr. Lucas thought there were others in the vicinity as bad, and knew of no way to abate it. If he could be shown some effectual remedy, would be willing to adopt it. Mr. French had examined a method which would cost about \$200, which was in use at the Continental Clothing House, Boston. A cloth filter showing the wretched condition of the city water in some houses, had been handed in to the board. Mr. Wiswall saw no way of remedying the evil, which was probably caused by the city being obliged to pump the water directly through the pipes, but the real cause can only be conjectured.

The board then adjourned on motion of Mr. Pettee.

It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions on any Lady's feet who will wear my

CUSTOM MADE

Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape in warm water.

I will make them to fit you to the factory to be made up, but make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no squeak, \$6.50. Dongola, Flexible bottom, no squeak.

A. L. RHYND,

Ladies' and Gent's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

Custom work a specialty.

NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind within the column. The Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists, address their correspondence to the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

E pur se muove.

"The world moves nevertheless," and the movement in Massachusetts against unjust taxation will go on after the election as before. At the moment of writing we know nothing of the result, but it is safe to say that thousands of Republicans have cast their ballots for Mr. Russell, as a moral protest against the dissembling attitude of the Republican party upon the Tariff Question. The Tariff Reformers everywhere are coming to the conclusion that in listening to promises of "reduction of unjust and unnecessary taxation" from the Longs and Lodges, they have lent ear to "Juggling friends."

That palter with us in a double sense; That keep the word of promise to our ear, And break it to our heart."

"The world moves," but it moves slowly; and as men pass from one opinion to a higher and better one they sometimes linger in queer transitional conditions. The present position of our iron manufacturing governor illustrates the principle. Vice-President of the Home Market Club, a Republican Governor of Massachusetts, and at the same time a petitioner for free coal and ironore! It carries us back to ante-bellum days when Whigs and Democrats ruled and were ruled. Two worthy gentlemen, one of each great party, stood upon the street corner discussing the questions of the hour. "There," said the Whig, "comes a Democrat," and he pointed down the street to an approaching individual whose unsteady walk betokened "license." "Oh, no," said the Democrat; "that must be a Whig by his walk."

When the unknown and unclassified reached the corner and was questioned as to his party opinions, he straightened himself up and stammered forth: "I'm a Wh— Wh— Whig; but I've all the symptoms of a De—De—Democrat." So with our honest governor; he is a Protectionist, but he has all the symptoms of a Free Trader.

The world moves, and Newton and the Newton Tariff Reform Club must move too. We have had at the head of the column for some months a little pass word; namely "A Tariff is a Tax." But in this mad onward motion of the earth and the earth's opinions, not only have we ourselves but our most unequivocal foes have likewise come to accept as axiomatic what we all once thought subject for discussion. To-day we fling a new banner to the breeze; and that there may be no fear lest there is treason in it we subscribe the name of that good man and true who has taught us this noble doctrine. Ay, who to-day is teaching the same, with mental reservations.

"The world moves." Time was when great movements appealed only to their adherents for support. We appeal to all. Every Protectionist in Newton who believes in the promotion of thought, the progress of truth, the unity of the nation, the advancement of our industrial enterprises, the welfare of all our people; every protectionist, we say, who has at heart these great objects cannot use a in forwarding them more efficaciously dollar than sending it to the Secretary. We shall do our work anyhow; we give you the opportunity of helping if you will.

A STRAW.

SECRETARY NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

MY DEAR SIR:—

In reply to your's of the 20th I am glad to join the Tariff Reform Club, altho I am a manufacturer; or perhaps better because I am a manufacturer and I see the absolute necessity of modifying our present list of duties. Enclosed find \$1.00 in payment of membership fee.

Yours truly,

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

It is not so many years since the fine wooden clipper ships from the shipyards of Bath, Me., clew the waters of every ocean of the world and were the source of much true American pride. But in these better days of iron, the Bath ship-builders have to struggle to hold the merest footing in the industry of iron-ship-building.

Their distress is created by fearful odds against them in the tariff taxes extorted by the country they have done so much to build up. But the men who go down to the sea in ships are, by nature, men of pluck and perseverance, and the sea-captains, sailors and ship-builders of Bath "never say die." If the world wants iron ships, iron ships it shall have. If lumber and the axe have had their day, they will still ply merrily with iron and coal.

But greedy Pennsylvania practically forbids coal to Bath either from her own overflowing mines or from the neighboring British Provinces. In this emergency the Bath shipwrights turn again to their old friend, the ocean. They have noticed for many years that after heavy deep-disturbing storms, great lumps of coal, sometimes weighing 100 pounds or more, come ashore in certain inlets of the coast of Maine, and they have formed a strong company to test the practicability of wresting the precious carbon from the bosom of old ocean at their very doors. Borings and shafts sinking are about to commence and such genuine Yankee Enterprise deserves to succeed. But, what if the prize is won? Will Pennsylvania allow New England to benefit by it? If they are so considerate, Maine, Cameron, Quay, Fandall, Carnegie & Co., backed by the U. S. Government whose policy they have controlled, will strive to levy a tax of 75 cents on every ton of coal brought in from that foreign terri-

tory, the Ocean, so that New England competition may be crushed out forever. If they do not make the attempt, it will be because since the President's Message in 1888, by Grover Cleveland, they do not dare.

Z. Z.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Four weeks have passed since the advent of Mr. Arthur Nikisch upon the concert stage in Boston, and those weeks have served only to strengthen our first impression of the man, as stated after the first concert. As a program maker, Mr. Nikisch is a success. One or two critics, from whom we have learned to expect a certain amount of fault-finding, as a matter of course, have relieved themselves of a certain number of words upon the subject; but for our part we can see nothing to grumble at. However a program may look to us on paper, we must hear that program under Mr. Nikisch's direction to see everything in a new light. The fact of our new conductor's having broken many of the traditions with regard to works of the classic school which have been held sacred by conductors for many years, has led to a series of weekly essays upon the exceedingly harmful tendencies of "Uber das Dirigiren," with dire predictions as to the future of music. Judging from the work the orchestra is doing, however, we do not expect to be called upon to assist in the burial, figuratively speaking, of our Symphony Orchestra, at least not this year. The wood-wind band particularly, although but one change has been made since last year, is doing wonderful work, having obtained that precision and unanimity, which, up to this year, it has always lacked.

To-morrow evening we are to have an interesting historical program, consisting of three symphonies, beginning with Haydn and concluding with that master piece of symphonic form, Beethoven's symphony in C minor. The program follows: Symphony in G major, Haydn; symphony in G minor, Mozart; symphony in C minor, No. 5, Beethoven.

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Rheumatism.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him from those who have been cured of severe rheumatism, thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Card of Thanks.

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The combination of ingredients found in Hood's Balsam renders them tonic and curative as well as cathartic. For this reason they are the best medicine for people of costive habit, as they restore the natural action of the bowels, without debilitating.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per botle.

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Z. Z.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

CITY OF NEWTON.

City of Newton.



REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, 1889.

CITY ELECTION, DEC. 3RD, 1889.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present themselves for registration, and that the Registrars of Voters will hold sessions for the registration of voters, including women duly qualified, and to correct and revise the Ward Lists, upon the following dates and at the places herein named:

Newton Centre—Associates' Hall, Pleasant street, 3 to 5 o'clock, and from 7 to 8.30 o'clock, P. M., SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

At City Hall, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13; FRIDAY, NOV. 15; WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, and SATURDAY, NOV. 23, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 2 to 5 o'clock, and 7.30 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

No names can be registered after 10 o'clock P. M., NOVEMBER 23.

All persons whose names are not on the Voting List must appear personally before the Registrars of Voters on either of the days above-mentioned, presenting a received tax bill of 1888.

All naturalized citizens must present their final papers when they register.

If the father of an applicant was naturalized before he (the son) became 21 years of age, the son is naturalized thereby, and must present the father's naturalization papers.

The names of all persons not assessed in 1889, are taken from the voting lists, but such persons can be registered by applying in person to the Registrars at any session held for registering voters, and presenting a received tax bill for 1888, provided they are otherwise qualified.

Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upwards, who has resided in the State one year, and in the city of Newton six months prior to December 3, 1888, and who has paid a State or County tax assessed upon him either in 1888 or 1889, and who shall have the right to vote at the City election, shall have the right to be registered.

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A Letter From Druggist Keyes.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.
As a druggist and a citizen of Newton, I wish to give expression to my feelings and make a statement in reference to my position regarding the action of the so-called Law and Order League of Auburn.

In Oct. '82, I came to this place and entered the employ of Mr. C. Sargent Bird, who then had control of the drug business in the same building, now occupied by the writer. After a clerkship of some three years, I purchased Mr. Bird's interest here, and since that time have conducted the business in my own name. It has been my intention from the first to conduct my business in a straightforward and legitimate manner; whether or not I have done so I leave to the judgment of every fair and unprejudiced person who knows anything about the subject, to decide. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that there are in every community a certain few who stand ready to stigmatize an apothecary as a "rum seller," "the vendor of a nefarious traffic," etc., even before the reius of government are well in his hands or he has had the opportunity to assert himself. It should be understood that an apothecary must by reason of necessity have to do with alcoholic spirits so long as he remains in the business. Liquids containing a greater or less per cent. of alcohol are used almost entirely as a menstruum for extracting and holding in solution the active principles of the majority of drugs used by the medical profession. This same alcohol, in kind, is the intoxicating principle of all liquors. It is deemed unnecessary to refrain from the use of drugs as a person is found to require them, and yet the judicious use of drugs is turned into the abuse of them in some instances.

It is a necessity that there should be a place in every community where the public can obtain drugs and medicines. It is also necessary for the public good that there be a place where liquors can be obtained. No one thinks of depriving an apothecary—providing he is a competent one—of the use and sale of drugs and medicines. Why then should he not be allowed the right to the sale of alcohols for proper purposes. Few persons realize the responsibility placed upon the apothecary. He has to meet the demands of all classes of people. The public deem him an imperative necessity when they are in need of his services or goods, and wonder why he does not stay in his store 24 hours in every day and 365 days in every year; but if he makes a mistake, be it in the substitution of one drug for another, or if through any misrepresentation, or otherwise, he sells liquor to one who is afterwards found to have abused it, then he is fallen upon with all the fury and fire of war—nothing is too bad to say about him, no epithet to mean to apply to him.

Are not druggists men? and is it not to be presumed that they are endowed with as much intelligence as the average man following other lines of business? Why then should they not be treated with the same fairness with which other men are treated? Other men are deceived. Is it less reasonable to suppose that an apothecary will not sometimes be the victim of deception.

I have been called in question for my non compliance to the letter of the law. It is with the greatest difficulty and inconvenience that any apothecary, however good his intention may be, can conform strictly to the requirements of the present law. It is not practical in every instance. If Mr. A., a man of well known respectability, finds it more convenient to order alcohol, for use in his house, by telephone, shall I say, no; I can't let him have it because he is not here to sign for it? But if I send it to him and he chooses to take advantage of my kindness, I am fined for a breach in the conditions of my license, published as a "rumseller and a disreputable man."

Several months since a Mr. Davidson came to my store, stating that he was a representative of the W. C. T. U., asked for information concerning my business, and if I would let him see my liquor voucher. I handed him the book for his inspection—a thing which I did from courtesy, not from obligation; I answered his questions, talked with him freely upon the subject. On being asked if I made everyone sign the voucher, to whom I sold, I said that in every instance I did not and I explained my reasons for so doing. Mr. Davidson to all appearances accepted the situation and went away satisfied. Now Mr. Davidson, as one of the prime movers of the local Law and Order League, turns about and uses means to entrap me on the very point which I freely and courteously told him I was weak as regards the letter of the law. Is this justice? Is it in the interests of public good? If you please, is this a manifestation of that Christian spirit of which Mr. Davidson would be so worthy an exponent? There is a class of people who complain bitterly against a druggist, because, as they say, he requires a man of known respectability to sign a voucher, while sometimes others he does not. The contrary appears to be true in this case.

Because I have required the signature of the persons whom I knew little, or whose appearance was questionable, and not in every instance required it of a man of life-long record of temperance or sobriety, I am denounced as a "rumseller" and a "disreputable man," even brought into court and fined. This is the reward bestowed upon an apothecary for discriminating in his sale of liquors. Perhaps Messrs. Henry, Davidson, etc., would like me to adhere more strictly to the wording of the law, while at the same time, I double or triple my liquor sales! I can do so and these gentlemen cannot help themselves. This, however, I am not disposed to do. I believe there is a moral side to this question, and I am not the man to intentionally injure my brother for pecuniary gain. If I cannot earn a livelihood by fair and honorable dealing in my business, then I will leave or try some other business, more to the ideas of these gentlemen. If the Law and Order League had the good of the community at heart, they ought to give the apothecaries their encouragement and support, rather than do what they can to injure their reputation and business. Because my store happens to be so arranged that my dispensary room is separated from my main store by a partition, and because I chance to have leading off from my laboratory, a neatly fitted up office and library, I can see no just reason why that fact should detract anything from the respectability of my establishment; or because Rev. Mr. Knox, Prof. Bradgdon, Mr. Ashenden, or any other gentleman is seen going into or coming from such rooms, it by no means follows that these gentlemen have been in to partake of alcoholic spirits. I wish the public to understand, first, that I am a temperance man, not only in principle but in practice, and second, that my laboratory is no bar-room. I have known some people, so two-faced that they will shut my store as though it were a pestilence, "because he sells liquor"; but these same persons are not too good to go to a liquor store, buy their liquor and carefully bring it home with them or have it sent to them by

express. "Oh, consistency, thou art a virtue." If the Law and Order League desired such evidence as the gentlemanly Mr. Gates of Charlestown furnished them, if they had asked me I might have given it to them at a less cost. While this experience has taught me a life-long lesson, I still contend that the action of the so-called Law and Order League has been wholly uncalled for and unjust; and I am confident that the community will bear me out in my assertion.

Elliot W. Keyes.

FOUR GREAT EXPERIMENTS.

REV. DR. SHINN SPEAKS OF ONE OF THEM IN GRACE CHURCH.

"Four Great Experiments which have been made in this Neighborhood, and how they have turned out" is the general title of a course of lectures by the Rev. Dr. Shinn in Grace church, Newton, on the Sunday evenings during November.

The topic of the first, which was delivered Nov. 3rd, was "The Founding of a City after the Model of the Hebrew Commonwealth." The lecturer began by a reference to the historic interest which belongs to the district included within 20 miles of Boston, and then spoke of Newton as being in a sense, a witness of the Four Great Experiments, viz: The Founding of a City after the Model of a Hebrew Commonwealth, The Establishment of a College for the propagation of the Christian Faith as that faith was understood by the Puritans, The Conversion of a Pagan Nation to a Christian Civilization and The Solution of Some Problems of Labor, Culture and Society.

The purpose of the lectures he stated to be the study of some lessons from the settlement of Boston, the establishment of Harvard University, Eliot's Indian Villages and the Brook Farm Experiment.

Much of the first lecture was devoted to the aims of the first settlers of Boston to show that they came with a very definite plan, and that was to put into shape in a new world their experiments in government and religion, the essence of the experiment being to form a company of Christian believers coextensive with the state—who should as citizens be governed by the legislation drawn from the Mosaic code of the Old Testament.

After referring to some traits of the Puritan character he proceeded to show that their experiment had failed,—and to give some reasons for it. In doing this he drew a contrast between the Boston of long ago and the Boston of today, and gave statistics to show how rapidly it is becoming the city of foreigners.

The main reasons for the failure of the original experiment were as follows: First their scheme was impracticable because of the very elements of which any city must be composed until the millennium shall dawn. There is no possibility yet of a city of the saints. Then again the Jewish legislation was inapplicable except in its spirit to any other people. The Hebrews had to fulfil a peculiar destiny in preparing for the world's Redeemer and hence one aim of their legislation was to keep them as people by themselves. But the main reason was the influx of strangers who were not in sympathy with the aims of the founders, especially the coming of the large foreign population of later years.

He closed by saying that we are not to look forward with gloomy anticipations to the future of Boston. The foreign elements, however numerous, are not strong enough to neutralize the beneficial leave left behind by the Puritans, but they will be moulded by what remains of the old vigor and integrity and moral earnestness of the Puritan character.

As years go on out of these new elements will grow types far better than those which exist now, so that although the Boston of the future will not be what its first settlers hoped to make it—it will be a grand city wherein shall dwell peace and righteousness.

An Hour at the Newton Hospital.

A gentleman in our city says that he had occasion, one day last week, to visit the Hospital to inquire about the admission of a patient. He had quite a time to wait, for the matron and nurses were all busy. Wounds were being dressed, fever patients attending to, and the like. The matron could at last be seen who looked stitching away at some work as if she had no time to lose, every minute must be utilized. It required some calculation before she could say positively whether or not the new patient could be admitted, for the beds were nearly all occupied, and some of the doctors had patients whom they wanted to send.

It is pitiable to know that when there are sick people in our city who need treatment at the Hospital, they cannot be sure of getting in.

The success of the Hospital has greatly embarrassed it, for when it was started no one thought it would treat more than 100 patients a year. It has averaged 100 for each of the last years.

The good reputation of its doctors and numerous private patients, able to pay for their own support, would be glad to come if there was room for them.

Perhaps it is only necessary to have these facts known and then some of the well do people in Newton will send word to the trustees, Mr. Geo. S. Bullock, that, with will bear the expense of another ward for private patients.

It need not cost more than \$5000.

The largest amount of satisfaction anyone could get out of that sum of money would come from putting it into this greatly needed new ward.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ames, L. T. Memoirs of a Millionaire. 62.732
In this story the author gives a full account of the responsibility of wealth and suggests many charitable schemes for discussing various religious, social and political questions of the day.

Bagehot, W. A Practical Plan for Asimilating the English and American Money as a Step towards a Universal Money.

Carette, Mme. Recollections of the Court of the Tuilleries by Madame de la Paix, Lady of Honor to the Empress Eugenie; trans. by E. P. Train.

Coupland, W. C. The Spirit of Goethe's Faust.

DuChailly, P. B. The Viking Age, the Early History, Manners and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking Nations, illus. from the Antiquities discovered in Mounds, Cairns and Bogs, as well as from the Ancient Sagas and Eddas. 2 vols.

Grandma's Rhymes and Chimes for Children. 105.285
Harris, J. C. Daddy Jake, the Runaway; and Short Stories told after Dark by "Uncle Remus." 57.219

67.366

Henly, G. A. One of the 29th; A Tale of Waterloo. 65.678
Hervey, H. M. Glimpses of Norway. 31.297

The writer spent two months on a coast of Norway, and gives an account of the country and of the customs and home life of the people.

Howitt, Mary. An Autobiography, ed. by her Daughter, Margaret Howitt. 97.191
2 vols.

This story of Mary Howitt's long and useful life, written with the frank simplicity which characterized her life, will be read with great interest.

Kendall, M. "Such is Life." 63.748

Knock, T. W. Boy Travellers in Mexico. 35.259

McKenney, T. L. History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biog. Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs; with 100 Portraits from the Indian Gallery in the Dept. of Washington. 3 vols.

Prichard, J. C. Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations; proved by a comparison of their Dialects with the Scottish, Welsh, Latin and Teutonic Tongues. 57.220

Rensselaer, Mrs. S. Van. Six Portraits; Delta Robbins, Correggio, Blake, Corot, George Fuller, Winslow Homer. 91.582

St. Nicholas, Vol. 16, Nov. 1888 to Oct. 1889. 1.45

Stories of the Sea in Former Days; Narratives of War and Rescue. 31.298

Occurrences which have become historical and many others of equal interest. 101.440

Torrey, B. A. Rambler's Lease. 102.512

Mr. Torrey "has found so much pleasure in other men's woods and fields that he has come to look upon himself as in some sort the owner of them and assumes to hold a rambler's lease of them." 95.396

Woolsey, S. C. (Susan Coolidge). A Few More Verses. 51.463

Wright, H. C. Children's Stories in English Literature, from Tales in to Shakespeare. 54.527

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CASH

House Furnishers

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TWO SMALL PACKS 50cts POSTPAID.

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WE

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

Tickets for the Festival at Hahn's drug store.

Mr. James Gammans is in Colorado for his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Gates are in New Jersey for a few days.

Joseph Mahan has returned from his visit to Foxboro.

Mrs. Geo. P. Davis spent a few days in Athol this week.

Mr. Wm. Byers has moved into a house on Moreland Avenue.

The Whist Club met on Saturday evening with Dr. and Mrs. Curtis.

Mrs. James Gammans of Beacon street is entertaining Miss L. A. White.

Mr. Henry Read has broken ground for a new house on Glenwood Avenue.

Mrs. S. P. Hamlet of Homer street is entertaining her friend, Mrs. Drake.

Mrs. A. Walker has been seriously ill, but she is now slowly improving.

The Newton Centre Social Club are to hold a ball in Associates' Hall soon.

Mrs. Earle of Ridge Avenue has been attending a convention in Philadelphia.

L. H. Cross is at work for Mr. D. H. McWain and is boarding at Hotel Pelham.

Rev. William Stearns and family have returned to their home in Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mr. Samuel D. Garly expects to get into his new house on Pleasant street this week.

Mr. Fred Dunbar has been visiting his family on Crescent Avenue during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield spent a few days of last week visiting friends in East Boston.

A few elegant down quilts, \$10 each, at Putnam & Co.'s, 8 and 10 Beach street, Boston.

Mr. Robert R. Loring is acting as organist at the Unitarian church for a few Sundays.

Miss Howard of Brockton has been passing the last week with Miss Day of Centre street.

Miss Thompson, who has been visiting Mrs. Barry, has returned to her home in Maine this week.

Rev. Francis S. Thatcher of West Newton preached in the Unitarian church on Sunday morning.

James Fennessy has been doing duty at the Station street crossing during the illness of John Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Nickerson have gone on a trip to Mexico, where they will be several weeks.

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Last evening an entertainment was given in small Associates Hall, followed by a musical. A short play was followed by a music.

Governor-Elect J. Q. A. Brackett will open the Festival, in aid of the park and playground, at Associates' Hall, next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Maria Upham Drake has finished the week, a second very successful course of lectures in Fitchburg and has begun a second course in Lawrence.

Henry Smith was taken suddenly sick when ready to start on his visit to Block Island, Tuesday, and was taken to the Newton Cottage Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Edward Hamlin and family are occupying the house on Paul street owned by Mr. Luther Paul. Mr. Paul has moved to that to his new house within a week.

Ex-members of Newton fire department will hold a meeting at K. of H. Hall, West Newton, this Friday evening with the view of forming a Veteran Fireman's Association.

Seventeen of the young men of the village met at the Iron Hall rooms, Tuesday evening, to perfect arrangements for their society, which will be organized this Friday evening.

The Newton Centres were defeated by the Dorchester's at rugby, Saturday, the second standing is to the game with the Hopkinstons, Tuesday, was won by the visitors, the score being 28 to 10.

The young society men of the village leased, and are fitting up for the use, the second story of White's Block. The fittings and furnishings of the club room will be of a superior order.

The Neighbor's Club held its first meeting on Monday evening at the house of Mr. Edward H. Mason, Ward street. Mr. Seaver, superintendent of Boston schools, had a paper on "Manual Labor in the Public Schools."

List of advertised letters, Nov. 4:—Joshua Blake, Esq., Mrs. William Brown, Mr. Wm. Burk, Mr. George Curtis, Mrs. M. Dorse, Mr. Martin Dorse, Mr. J. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Emma Hobart, Mr. J. Lynch, John W. McGarry, Esq.

The Methodist society held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance and the oysters were enjoyed by all. Afterward a short entertainment and a social time was participated in.

Mr. Luther Paul is moving into his new house, which is just where the old house was—the valuable old elms remaining. The house is good, substantial and convenient, and is a credit to the builder, Mr. James A. McLellan.

Mr. Mellen Bray's house, corner of Beacon street and Institution street, is approaching completion as a large double house. The grounds are graded, open to the street, and when the house is finished it will make a desirable place of residence.

The Baptist church held a very largely attended social at the church parlor, Wednesday evening. The annual roll-call of the church was the principal feature of the evening, with minor business details which were not completed at the annual church meeting.

Seal Skins.

An unusually fine assortment of Seal Skins is shown this season at J. A. Jackson's, 412 Washington street, where orders are always satisfactorily filled. Also shoulder capes and all other varieties of fur in great variety can be found. A fur garment made by Jackson is always stylish and satisfactory.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The next meeting of the Chautauqua club will be with Mrs. Manson.

Mrs. Reed has gone to her former home in Ansonia, Ct., for a few weeks.

The Roundabout club will hold their next meeting with Mrs. W. E. Ryer.

Mrs. Wm. Burt, who has been ill for several weeks of malaria, is now improving.

Mr. Whiting is established in his new house. His former residence is for sale or let.

Mr. Amsden has moved into his house on Hartford street, lately purchased of Mr. L. K. Brigham.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks of Boston will have charge of the services of the Episcopal chapel next Sunday.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 6.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



FALL SEASON.

Messrs. Springer Bros. are now prepared to show a rich and varied assortment of New

Fall and Winter Cloaks.

SPRINGER BROS.

Ladies' Cloaks for Street Wear, Carriage, Railway, and Ocean Travel, for the Opera and other dress occasions. Latest and choicest European styles and novelties, and elegant garments of

SPRINGER BROTHERS'
OWN CELEBRATED MAKE.

SPRINGER BROTHERS.

Retail and Custom Departm't,
AT WHOLESALE BUILDING,
Corners Chauncy St.,
Essex St. and
Harrison Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.

NEW BRANCH STORE,
500 WASHINGTON ST.,
CORNER OF
BEDFORD ST.
Carriages, 10 & 12 Bedford St.

Whidden, Curtin & Co.
Nos. 1 to 9 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Fine Furniture!

For the CHAMBER! For the PARLOR!
For the DINING ROOM! For the HALL!
Exclusive Patterns. Low Prices.

1 to 9 Washington Street, Boston.

PUTNAM & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

—AN—

Extraordinary Bargain!
DURING NOVEMBER and DECEMBER.

We offer our No. 90 Iron Stead with Wire Sprung attached at the following remarkably low prices:

3 ft. painted black \$6, white \$6.50
4.6 " " 6, " 6.50

We warrant these bedsteads in regard to material, construction and durability.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS

FINE BEDDING.

Down Quilts and Pillows.

Blanket Cleansing a specialty.

**8 & 10 Beach Street,
BOSTON.**

**Keene Creamery
AT COFFIN'S.**

The Butter manufactured at this Creamery is of the finest quality; every process, from milking to the completion of its manufacture, being conducted under strict regulations in regard to cleanliness. It is put up in a neat manner in 1/2 lb. Prints, 5 lb. Boxes, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 lb. Tubs. All orders will have prompt attention.

FOR SALE BY

H. B. COFFIN, Newton.

HOWARD B. COFFIN

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**FINE TEAS and
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363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.

COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

By ELLIOT J. HYDE, — Auctioneer
31 Milk Street, Boston.

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—OF—

REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Frank E. Hall and Lucy A. Hall to Henry F. Ross, dated October 1st, 1888, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, South District, Boston, Nov. 17, 1888, will be sold at public auction, on the premises on

Monday, the Second day of December, 1889,

At three and one-half o'clock in the afternoon, and all singular the premises conveyed by said mortgagee, the said premises being described in said deed, and being situated in a certain part of Newton called Newtonville and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Cole Street, and running northwardly thence running southerly by said land of Vose one hundred and fifty feet to land now or late of Pulsifer; thence turning and running easterly on said land, and running northwardly for one hundred and fifty feet to land now or late of Ross one hundred and fifty feet to said Cabot street; thence turning and running westerly on said Cabot street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; and so the premises described in the said Lucy A. Hall to the Clodia A. Ross et ux, by deed dated October 1st, 1888, subject to the restrictions therein referred to and to a right of way for forty-five hundred feet, the same to be held in fee simple.

Said premises will be sold subject to said first mortgage with the interest accrued thereon and to the taxes for the year 1889.

\$500 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

H. W. CARLTON, Assignee,
and present holder of said mortgage,
Newton, Nov. 7, 1889.

53

Dr. F. L. MCINTOSH,
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,
(Office of the late Dr. Keith.)

Office Hours: 4 to 7 P.M. Usually at home until 9 A.M. Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr. James B. Bell.

Telephone, Newtonville, 40-2.

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F. M. O'DONNELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Cor. Washington and Crafts Sts.,

NEWTON.

Telephone connected.

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E. P. WRIGHT,
Investment Banker, Denver, Colo.

Real Estate, Specie, Investments, to invest-

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stocks, eight per cent, on good real estate

bonds, security in Denver. Good paying

investments in real estate. Formerly cashier of

State Natl. Bank, Denver. Refer to J. N. Brown,

Investment Banker, E. P. Wright, Newton, Mass.; Chas. E. Billings, Newton, Mass.

Room 26, Jacobson Building.

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RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

347 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton

Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P.M.

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N. Y. and Boston Stocks bought, sold and car-

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CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE LOWER BRANCH.

Both branches of the city government met Monday night, the aldermen in extra session to declare the result of the election, and the common council to consider the appropriation bill for 1890.

In the board of aldermen Mayor Burr presided and Aldermen Johnson, Hamblen, Harbach, Chadwick and Tolman were present. A communication was received from the Newton Street Railway company accepting the order granting them a location on Crafts and Washington streets.

BEMIS BRIDGE.

Alderman Harbach read a petition from Dudley H. Bradley, the bondsman of the contractor for Bemis bridge, stating that the contract had been taken for \$10,150, and shortly after the work was begun the contractor left and the engineer in charge had done likewise. He had accordingly taken hold of the work and had expended \$8,500 for materials and \$12,500 for labor, as his accounts would show. He had been at great disadvantage from the unusual height of the water and the bad weather, which had caused great delay to the work, and caused him to build dams, which were overflowed and undermined, the banks were also undermined, and yet he had pushed forward the work all in his power, at one time employing a night gang of men, by electric light. He had followed all the suggestions of the city engineer, and had gone ahead with the bridge in spite of the mistake in the estimates of the engineer who estimated for the contract, and in the opinion of competent engineers the bridge could not be duplicated for \$15,000 under favorable conditions. He hoped the city council would consider favorably his petition to allow him \$2,000 over the contract price; he did not ask them to compensate him for the whole, but a small part of the loss. The bridge was now completed save the pointing of stones now under water, and he asked to have the contract price paid in full as soon as possible and he would give bonds to do the work to the satisfaction of the city engineers as soon as the water would allow. He had not consulted legal advice, but had gone ahead, believing that the city council would take into consideration faithful work and the great disadvantages in the way of weather and high water that he had encountered. Referred to the committee on claims. The purpose of the petition is that he be paid the amount of the next lowest bid.

The mayor then declared the result of the recent election, no one objecting. Ezra Hawks and others asked for street lamp on Beacon street, in front of former's residence, there being no light within 500 feet on either side; referred.

Chas. T. Upham for Gen. P. E. Moore of the Salvation Army asked for license to build wooden one-story building on Washington street, next to Woodberry's grocery store, for place for meetings. On motion of Alderman Tolman, who said he knew nothing of the feeling in the ward, in regard to a permanent building for such an organization, the petition was laid on the table.

Mayor Burr appointed Geo. Watson of the Salvation Army a police officer to serve without pay.

BONDS FOR DRAINS.

Alderman Harbach presented an order authorizing the mayor to petition the General Court for authority for the city to issue \$200,000 in bonds, for building of drains and culverts, not more than \$20,000 to be issued in any one year. Referred to the finance committee.

WATER BONDS.

On motion of Alderman Tolman, the city treasurer was authorized to issue, under approval of finance committee, four per cent, water bonds to the amount of \$40,000, the amount realized to be used for water construction.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

On motion of Alderman Tolman, \$3,000 was transferred from the appropria- tion for city loans temporary, to that for elections and registration of voters, which had been exhausted by the extra cost of the new system of voting, for apparatus, etc.

D. S. Farnham was granted a license for stable, on motion of Alderman Johnson, on vacant lot near Centre and Beacon streets.

U. W. Sherman was also granted license to build stable on Station street, to be of wood and protected by fire proof paint.

MAD DOG.

C. A. Wiswall and others of Lower Falls called attention to the mad dog that had passed through that village Nov. 5, and had bitten a number of other dogs, which their owners neglected to chain up or confine, and that these dogs maimed the safety of school children and others. They asked that some disposition be made of these animals.

On motion of Alderman Johnson the petition was tabled, as the matter was to come up later.

Mr. Wm. Seaver of Lower Falls was granted permission to address the board and said that great alarm existed among the parents at Lower Falls, and that tomorrow was the day for the madness to show itself in the bitten dogs, and he hoped some action would be taken to-night.

An order was passed requiring the dogs of John McCourt, Mrs. G. B. Green and Lars Christian Peterson, which had been bitten by the mad dog, to be muzzled for 30 days, and that a special service of the order should at once be made on the persons named.

Alderman Harbach was appointed by the mayor to fill the vacancy on the board of health, after which, at 10:15, the board adjourned.

Common Council.

In the common council, Monday evening, President Bond presided. All the members were present. Papers from the board of aldermen were passed in conference, after which Councilman Hyde moved that action on the appropriation docket for 1890, submitted for the finance committee by Councilman Fenn, be postponed until the next meeting. Discussion ensued. Councilman Luke expressing the belief that it would be better to consider the matter, at least the items over which there was no contest. Councilman Fenn said that it would be necessary to pass upon the items at this meeting of the council in order to bring the appropriation budget before the aldermen at the next meeting. Councilmen Richardson and Hall could see no

reason for delay and Councilman Hyde withdrew his motion. It was then voted, on motion of Councilman Luke, to go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the appropriation budget. President Bond appointed Councilman Luke chairman of the committee of the whole. On motion of Councilman Fenn, it was voted to consider the items seriatim. In cases where no objection was made, the item to stand approved; in cases where objection was urged the item to lay over. All the items were passed, agreeably to the recommendation of the finance committee.

Councilman Richardson's motion to make the salary \$1900 was not seconded and the council voted to pass the salary item recommended by the finance committee, only one vote being recorded in the negative.

Appended is the table of appropriations as passed by the common council:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES ADOPTED BY COMMON COUNCIL.

Almshouse expenses and repairs,	\$4,500
Assessor's department,	1,000
Books, stationery and printing,	4,000
Board of health,	
Appropriation, \$4,500	
Surplus petition of Bond et al., 1,000	5,500
Board grounds, including salary superintendent, \$200,	400
City Engineer's Department,	
Salary City Engineer,	2,500
" three assistants, transit man and rod man,	4,450
" extra help in summer,	200
Maintenance horse and wagon, and horse hire,	1,200
Instruments, etc.,	200
Traveling expenses,	100
City Hall expenses,	2,000
Electoral registration of Voters,	2,750
Fire Department,	
Salary of Chief,	1,700
Salary assistant chief and fire alarm operator,	1,200
Fire alarm line man,	1,000
Three engines of steamers, each \$1000	3,000
Four drivers, each \$300	3,200
Six drivers hose 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (1889, 5) each \$300	3,000
One driver hose 7,	325
Three stokers,	300
Eight foremen,	880
Eight assistant foremen,	810
Coal and wood,	3,000
Fire alarm maintenance and repairs,	1,200
Fire alarm stations, new,	900
Gas alarm,	350
Hay and grain,	2,625
Horses, exchange of	360
Horses, shoeing,	550
Hoses,	800
Laundries,	735
Repairs, apparatus,	2,000
Vacation and fourth of July	430
Water,	250
New repeater for fire alarm,	1,700
Highways,	
Curbing,	4,000
Draughts and culverts,	6,000
Including salary supt. streets, and maintenance of 2 horses and carriage,	65,000
Gravel land,	2,000
Shovel and spade,	500
Sidewalks and street crossings,	15,000
Widening, reconstruction and improvements,	22,000
Indigent soldiers and sailors,	1,500
Interest on city loans, permanent	13,100
" temporary	9,000
Interest on water bonds,	63,080
Memorial day,	500
Miscellaneous expenses,	6,000
Newton Free Library,	10,493
" note for enlargement of building,	4,600
Newton Cottage Hospital,	1,500
Overseers of Poor—Seven, \$50 each,	350
" almoner and clerk,	1,200
" for poor out of alms-houses,	7,650
Parks and squares,	2,000
Police Department,—Salary City Marshall,	700
One captain,	1,200
One sergeant,	1,000
16 policemen in 1889, 17 in 1890, each \$1,000	17,000
10 policemen in 1889, 1 in 1890, each \$900	900
2 pa. policemen, \$25, \$750, in 1889, 3 in 1890, each \$825	2,475
2 policemen in 1889, 6 in 1890, each \$750	4,500
Police officer, temporary service,	500
Conveyance of prisoners,	500
Fuel at station No. 2,	75
Maintenance horse and wagon,	600
Meals and groceries,	150
Station and incidentals,	450
Water and gas,	200
Exchange of horse and harness,	240
Police property,	12,000
Leather and fashes,	5,000
Salaries,—Mayor,	1,500
City clerk,	2,000
" assistance (clerical),	624
Compiling ancient records,	100
City treasurer and collector,	1,800
Assistant treasurer and deputy collector,	1,200
City auditor and clerk of committees,	2,200
City recorder and assistance (clerical),	1,000
City solicitor,	1,250
Clerk of common council	290
City recorder,	1,200
Scales of weights and measures,	50
Schools—eviding,	1,000
General appropriation	108,500
Individuals—Scales—addition to high school building	9,500
School house note (Williams and Eliot)	4,500
Sewerage	2,000
Sinking fund on city debt,	22,000
Sinking fund on school	4,000
Water fund on water bonds	22,000
Street light department	24,000
State aid	1,000
Use of hydrants. Each \$20	12,240
Water department	
Including water meter, water registrar, \$200; salary supt. water works, \$1,700; maintenance two horses and carriage,	14,000
Water meter and service pipe,	3,500
Water rebates, \$100	300
Watering streets, and water for same	7,500
Watering troughs and drinking posts	1,500
Total	\$66,410

Boils, carbuncles, and other skin eruptions indicate that the system is endeavoring to reject poison glands, and that Aver's Sarasota is an important remedy. It is the most reliable of all blood medicines. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of eczema and bunions on any lady's feet who will wear my

CUSTOM MADE Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, dry and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water.

Do not send the measure to the factory to be made up, but make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet was.

Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no squeak, \$6.50. Dogskin, Flexible bottom, no squeak.

A. L. RHYND,

Ladies' and Gent's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

Custom work a specialty.

Hyde's Block, Centre and Washington Sts. NEWTON.

68 BOYLSTON STREET.

First-class Dentistry at Reasonable Prices.

Artificial teeth inserted upon Rubber, Gold, Celluloid continuous gum work or other materials, and warranted to fit, or no pay.

Price a dollar less than any other dentist in Boston for same class work.

Teeth without plate covering roof of the mouth, thereby insuring natural taste and speech. Just the thing for singers and public speakers, and for young children with teeth.

Parties with difficult mouths, or with teeth made by other dentists that drop when eating or talking, can have them inserted by my new method without pain or difficulty.

Lower sets can be inserted by my method and held nearly as firmly in place as upper ones.

Teeth filled with gold, silver and other materials also done best.

Do not be tortured when having teeth filled without being tortured; you don't hurt a particle.

A lady patient said: "I never had teeth filled before without being tortured; you don't hurt a particle."

A gentle man said: "I would give a dollar for your pain abstractor before I would drop for it filled without it." No extra charge for anything it.

Painless extraction of teeth a specialty. Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, Vitalized Air, New Anesthesia, Mastic Vegetable Vapor, Sleeping Vapor or Ether given, patients are all constituted that they cannot take Anesthesia can have teeth extracted painlessly (or nearly so) by local application to the gums.

CROWNS OR BRIDGE WORK DONE.

Hours 8 a. m. until 8 p. m. Sundays, for extracting teeth, 9 until 11 a. m.

DR. L. M. MORSE,

63 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Opposite the Common, near Park Square 2 13

Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Park street, opposite Isaacson. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind which come in. The Tariff Reform Club, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary, or Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles up on the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Club Dinner.

The first dinner of the Newton Tariff Reform Club will be held on Wednesday, November 20, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m., at the Woodland Park Hotel. President Francis A. Walker of the Institute of Technology and Mr. M. M. Holmes of the New England Furniture Exchange will be guests of the club and may be expected to address the members. Members will receive circulars tonight, Friday. Let us have a full gathering.

Election Echoes.

Iowa!—
Ohio!—
New York!—
Virginia!—
New Jersey!—
Massachu!—(almost)!

Yes, the news is a trifle stale but one finds it hard news to forget. On Tuesday, November 5, elections were held in ten states. Of these ten, two, Mississippi and Louisiana, were sure to be Democratic; two, Pennsylvania and Nebraska, were sure to be Republican; in six states both sides hoped; and Democratic hopes were fulfilled five times and Republican hopes were fulfilled (?) once. By means of the vote of the saloons of Boston Massachusetts is kept faintly true to the party of Hoar and Long and Lodge and the Home Market Club!

For a Democratic victory in Iowa we must go away back to the days before the war when the Walker Tariff was giving American enterprise an opportunity to develop. Are the people of Iowa thinking of another Walker Tariff? What has become of the old-fashioned 40,000 majority in Iowa? Can it be that the farmers are voting for the party of Low Tariff?

Could not Columbus Delano and all his sheep save Ohio? Ohio voting for free wool! And the state of Newark and Patterson and Passaic and Trenton marshalled once more under the banner of reduction! Did not Henry Cabot Lodge say that the size of the majority would show what Massachusetts thought of the Protective System? Come, Mr. Lodge, what does the size of the majority show? Last year Mr. Harrison had 32,000 majority; this year Mr. Brackett has 6,000!

Well, well, we are all wrong, are we? The Tariff had nothing to do with it at all? It was Mahone in Virginia, and Foraker in Ohio, and factional quarrels in Iowa, and temperance in Massachusetts, and the civil service in New York, and something else in New Jersey. Simply local matters.—The Tariff Reformer says—"Perhaps so; but isn't a party that is locally used up and worn out all over about ready to crumble and disappear like the Deacon's One Horse Shay?"

Whom the Gods would Destroy they first Drive Mad.

The Boston Journal and the New York Tribune evidently imagine that the "Tariff" had nothing to do with Tuesday's elections. The same issues of these papers that contain the figures from Iowa and Ohio and the rest also contain several these interesting items:

Journal:—New York, Nov. 6. A Herald special from Seattle, W. T., says that Senator Frye, who is at Seattle with the Senatorial Committee on Pacific Railway Indebtedness, said yesterday in an interview on the tariff that there is to be no reduction of duties, but an increase on everything but sugar.

Tribune:—Further answers by Republican Congressmen to the inquiries made by the Tribune's Washington bureau regarding important subjects of legislation, as summarized in today's dispatches, increase the probability of that unanimity of action which is so desirable. Of the entire number interrogated 101 favor a revision of the tariff on the basis of the Senate bill; 92 favor the repeal or modification of the Internal Revenue laws; 88 think National control of Congressional elections desirable, and 98 will vote for liberal appropriations for carrying the ocean mails. The agreement among the members of the majority which these inquiries disclose foreshadows excellent results when Congress is organized and settles down to work.

If Congress organizes and settles down to this sort of work we predict a Democratic majority in Vermont next Fall.

Reductio ad Absurdum.

1.

An electric company has located a plant upon the Canadian side of the Niagara River nearly opposite the city of Buffalo, which the company intends to supply with light and power. The question has arisen and has been seriously discussed whether the electric power transferred from Canada to New York is or is not a proper subject for a duty or tariff.

2.

A farmer in northern New York owns a farm that extends into Canadian territory. In the prosecution of his labors it is frequently necessary for him to carry farming tools and implements from one country to the other. A Canadian official when appealed to seemed to think that on every such occasion the man should either pay the duty on the tools or should give bonds for their safe return. Finally, we believe, common sense got ahead of the Tariff and the farmer can escape either side of the border with the same hoe, undisturbed by Custom House officials.

3.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight-five the owners

of an American dredge on Lake Erie took the dredge to Canada where it remained four years. During that time necessary repairs were made and an improvement for hoisting anchors added to the dredge. On April 17, 1889, the Treasury Department refused to permit the dredge to be brought back to this country without payment of duty. But if the improvements were removed then the American-made dredge could be returned free of duty, and the improvement might be brought in separately paying the proper tax. This was actually done, and, of course, immediately thereafter the improvement was again placed upon the dredge.

The Cost of Iron and Steel.

Hon. D. A. Wells, the eminent statistician, in his new book entitled "Recent Economic Changes," has brought out some very important figures showing the cost to the American consumers of the tariff on iron and steel. He used the figures of James M. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, and one of the high priests of Protection, which are not likely to be disputed. From these figures it appears that the annual production of pig iron in the whole world from 1878 to 1887, inclusive, was about 20,000,000 tons, of which the United States produced about 4,750,000 tons and used about 6,000,000 tons, or 30 percent of the whole produce of the world. In 1887 the United States produced over 7,000,000 tons and imported 2,500,000, making a total consumption of 9,500,000 tons, or 40 percent of the world's product which was for that year about 23,000,000 tons.

Great Britain, in 1887, produced about 8,400,000 tons. Thus the consumption in this country exceeds the product in Great Britain; therefore the United States must obviously get its main supply of iron and steel from its own mines and furnaces.

In the decade from 1878 to 1887 inclusive, the average price of anthracite foundry iron in Philadelphia was \$21.87 per ton, while the average price of Scotch pig at Glasgow was \$19.04, which with freight added, would have cost here \$15 a ton. There is a difference of \$7 a ton, which on our consumption of ten years, 90,000,000 tons, would be \$490,000,000.

In the ten years we used in the United States 20,000,000 tons of steel. The difference in price between Great Britain and the United States on the lowest form of steel, Bessemer rather, was \$14 a ton, but as \$7 a ton has already been taken out on the iron product, the other half, \$7 a ton, shows the increased cost of steel by reason of the tariff, and 20,000,000 tons at \$7 a ton is \$140,000,000.

Here we have in these two items \$590,000,000 added to the cost of American consumers for ten years, or \$56,000,000 tax paid to make the business profitable in this country, and in 1887 that tax was increased to \$80,000,000, while the whole capital invested in these industries is less than \$350,000,000.

Thus the people paid about 16 percent on that whole capital in increased prices of iron and steel. No wonder the iron barons became rich rapidly!

It is a very interesting fact that while much higher wages are paid in this country than in Great Britain, the cost of a ton of coke is less in Pennsylvania than in Cardiff, Swansea or South Wales.

If the whole tariff on iron and steel should be taken off at once, the result would be to close up furnaces disadvantageously conditioned in this country, but our demand could not be met abroad; prices would soon advance, and the business here would go on without cut-throat on a better basis for permanent prosperity and with an immense saving to American consumers.

Nobody Knows

What I suffered for years with those terrible racking sick headaches. Life was only a torment to me; if you are so troubled, I would suggest you to use Sulphur Bitters, for they cured me.—Clara Belle.

What is a cold in the head? Medical authorities say it is due to uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in a perspiration, etc. The important point is, that a cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhal condition—for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

In Itafe

To neglect yourself if troubled with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; if you are so afflicted, attend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once. They cured me when I was given up to die by several physicians.—John Ham, Boston.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam does, he says that he has a special right. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50¢ and \$1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

It is the HIGHEST Grade Leaf, plucked from the finest trees, and is absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The cans bear the trade mark of the company and are labeled "Dr. James M. Solomon's Cough Cure."

It is more economical in use than any of the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., Ltd., Head Office, 31, 33 and 35 Burling Street, New York.

Reductio ad Absurdum.

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3.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight-five the owners

City of Newton.



REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, 1889.

City Election, Dec. 3rd, 1889.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

The following series of lectures will be given under the provisions of the Read Endowment. All of the lectures will be illustrated by Stereopticon.

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FREE COURSE

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Illustrated Lectures!

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Physical prescriptions compounded with ac-
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tory, Mr. Hudson offers his services in the line
of his profession. Investigation as to the com-
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Analysis of potable waters, milk, etc., a specialty.

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Fine Watch Repairing.

French, English and American
Clocks put in first-class order.
All work guaranteed.

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ICE DEALERS.

We are now prepared to furnish the citizen
of Newton and Watertown with

PURE POND ICE.

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Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision
store, City Market and Post Office, Newton
and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

Post Office Address, Watertown, where
orders may be left.

F. H. HOWARD. W. O. HOWARD.
PROPRIETORS.

Newton and Watertown

Gas Light Company.

All orders for Gas and Electric Light left at
their office, 421 Centre street, Newton, will re-
ceive prompt attention.

TELEPHONE 78-2.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

NEWTON OFFICE:

Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank.
Work done well and promptly. Work take
Monday to 2 p.m., and returned Thursday night.

Received after Monday and up to Thursday, re-
turned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtain
a specialty.

NEWTON LAUNDRY

J. FRED RICHARDSON.

Thornton (formerly School) St., near Washington
St., Newton.

Best and Most Meticulous Improved Facility
for Laundering by Steam

Without injury to clothing of any description

Send postal and team will call for delivery.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

NEWTON COAL CO.

—SUCCESSIONS TO—

HILLS, BULLENS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

COAL & WOOD

Family Orders a Specialty.

OFFICE, ELIOT BLOCK.

Branch Office, Tainter's

News Stand, Newtonville.

E. BRADSHAW. Agent for Newtonville.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

BICYCLE DEALER.

Bicycles and Tricycles of all descriptions sold
for cash, or on instalments. Specialty in letting
Second-hand Machines taken in exchange. Re-
serving done.

Residence 25 Park St.,
NEWTON, MASS.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK.

Bank Hours: From 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2
to 4 p.m.; on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Office in the Newton National Bank.

GEORGE HYDE, President.

JOHN WARD, Vice President.

MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLEE, Treas.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT:

George Hyde, Willard Marcy, J. F. C. Hyde

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

THE CITY ELECTION.

The new ballot law causes the nominations for city officials to be made earlier than usual this year, and this is an excellent thing, as it gives the people a chance to think over the candidates and decide who are the men best fitted to take charge of the interests of the city, instead of having to wait until election morning to know for whom they are going to vote. With two sets of candidates in the field this extra time will be of advantage, and will allow of a serious and conscientious consideration of the rival candidates. The best man ought to stand a good chance of winning in every case, and in local contests the majority of Newton voters rightly pay little attention to party lines or to dictation from any quarter.

There will, of course, be more or less of contest for mayor, but as Mayor Burr has only held office one term, he will be re-elected without much opposition, and the Citizens' committee are probably only trying to keep matters in trim for next year, when a new man will have to be chosen. Mayor Burr has well earned the customary honor of a re-election, as he has worked hard for the interests of the city, has kept the expenses within the appropriations; and has enforced the laws so vigorously as to make his administration at least equal in that respect of any Newton has ever had. He has given his time generously to the city business, and has been wide awake and progressive in overseeing all the departments. His straightforward course in city affairs has won for him the respect of all who have watched his doings, and even in the few cases where there have been differences of opinion, no one has doubted the honesty and sincerity of his views, nor that he was actuated by a regard for the best interests of the city.

Any city is fortunate when this can be said with truth of its chief official, and we do not think that even his political opponents will put much earnestness into their canvas, as far as the mayor is concerned. The GRAPHIC has usually supported the Citizens' ticket, because it believes in non-partisanship in city affairs and it thinks that the Citizens' convention would do itself credit this year by endorsing Mayor Burr, and this action would also show their regard for the city's interests and would help their campaign next year, when they may have a fair chance of winning.

THE ALDERMEN.

There are likely to be some changes in the Board of Aldermen for another year. It is reported that the Republican candidate in Ward one will be ex-Councilman Lewis E. Coffin, and if Alderman Childs declines a re-nomination, the former will have no opposition to speak of. The ward will certainly be fortunate in having such a representative. In Ward seven Alderman Hambles will be the Republican candidate, and as he has already proved himself a useful member of the board his re-election is certain. In Ward two Alderman Chadwick, who has served four years, two as councilman and two in the upper branch, says that he has done his duty by the city and will refuse to serve again. He will be much missed, as he has been a faithful attendant and conservative member, but the ward has two excellent councilmen from whom to choose his successor, and Mr. Fenn will probably be chosen and Mr. Wiswell reserved for president of the Council. In Ward three Alderman Tolman declines absolutely to serve again, much to the regret of the ward, as he has been an excellent member. President Bond is marked out for promotion, and will be a worthy successor to Mr. Tolman. In Ward four it seems to be the unanimous opinion that Alderman Johnson must accept another term at least. His success in securing such a favorable street light contract for a term of years is only one instance of his usefulness to the city, and he would be certain of a unanimous election. Ward five will probably send Alderman Petree again whether he wishes it or not, as the board would hardly be complete without him, and Ward six is so well satisfied with Mr. Harbach that he will also have to come back. The highway committee, to say nothing of other committees and the board of health, could not get along without him. The board is such a satisfactory one as it stands that it would seem to be difficult to improve upon it.

ONE of the numerous needs of Newton is a Y. M. C. A. building with gymnasium attached, and it is sure to come in time.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

One of the most interesting contests in the coming election will be over the six members of the school board to be chosen this year—One each in Wards one and seven and two each in Wards five and six.

Mr. Chas. A. Drew, who was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Rev. Dr. Pierce, will be re-elected without opposition, as he represents the kind of men who are needed on the school board. Mr. Frank J. Hale, the successor of Mr. Frost, also deserves a re-election. This leaves four places which are either vacant or over which there will be a contest.

Rev. Dr. Shinn's refusal to serve again makes the choice of a new man necessary in Ward seven; and Messrs. Barton and Philbrick in Ward six, and Putney in Ward five, are three of the outgoing members for whom the people have been longing to vote for several years. Without entering into old troubles at all, it would be much better to choose new men unaffected by any past contests, and who would command the entire confidence of the whole community. The welfare of the schools is of much more importance than any one man or half dozen men, and the selection of new men would restore that public confidence and pride in our school system that existed up to a few years ago.

Whether there are any grounds or not, there is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction which is too evident to be mistaken, and for this reason a change is desirable. The school board is such an autocratic body, so independent of all control from outside, that a partial change in its make-up is more necessary than in any other branch of the city government, and there is no question but that the people desire a change. The Australian ballot law will give an opportunity for independent voting this year, so that there will be no use of forcing unpopular candidates on the ticket. The conventions should give us a set of new men and let the school board start off again with a fair chance of winning and keeping popular approval.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Common Council of 1889 promises to show many changes, as a number of the old members have announced their intention of withdrawing. In Ward one, in addition to Councilmen Rice and Forkall, the names of A. S. March, Jr., J. B. Murphy, E. W. Converse, Jr., and E. J. H. Estabrook are mentioned as those of men whom the voters would like to have represent them. In Ward two, Councilman Fenn will probably be promoted to the board of aldermen, and Councilman Wiswall is talked of as the coming president of the Council. He is also needed on the water board to complete the work already begun. For the other member, Robert C. Bridgman and E. W. Bailey are both mentioned, and the choice will probably be made between them.

In Ward three President Bond will probably be chosen to succeed Alderman Tolman, as he has well earned the honor of his faithful and intelligent work. Councilman Luke will be returned as he has been a very useful member, and the new member will probably be either George Eddy, Frank Hunter, or George H. Ingram.

Ward four will send two new men, as Councilman Moody refuses a re-nomination and Councilman Ranlett is chosen as a representative. Auburndale will probably send E. E. Hardy and Lower Falls Fredre—two admirable selections. Ward five and Ward six will probably return Councilmen Hyde and Collins, and Councilmen Richardson and Roff. Ward seven will send Councilmen Hall and Bates unless the Citizens make stronger nominations, and they are reported to be making vigorous preparations.

ATTEND THE CAUCUSES.

Every Republican who is interested in Newton should attend the caucuses Saturday night. When citizens are found willing to give their time and attention to the duties of mayor and the other offices, it is the least that their fellow-citizens can do to give up a part of one evening in the year to attendance at a caucus. In the case of Mayor Burr, for instance, who is to be given the usual honor of a second term, citizens should show their appreciation by going out to caucuses and giving this evidence of their endorsement. The same holds true of the aldermen and councilmen, who give their time generously to caring for the interests of the city. Let there be an old-fashioned attendance and give the coming mayor a good board of aldermen and a good common council to back him up.

It has been shown often enough in the past how easy it is for a few men to capture a caucus by getting their friends to come out and secure an endorsement of men or measures that would not have passed a full caucus. The caucus is the stronghold of our system of government, and let it be corrupted and the whole fabric is endangered. It is the duty of every good citizen to attend the caucuses, and this year is no exception to the rule.

The candidates for the Common Council will be chosen at the caucuses and also, practically, the aldermen and the members of the school board, so that every citizen who has any interest in these matters ought to make it a point to be present.

ONE Boston paper, the Journal, has actually spoken out on the speakership question, and its first utterance is so far in the right direction that it is hoped it will gather courage as the campaign proceeds. It says that "it is of the highest importance that the member selected to preside over the legislature should be a gentleman of parliamentary knowledge, of unquestioned integrity of purpose and free from all entangling alliances, whether they come from the inside or the outside

of the State House." This is good as far as it goes, and it is also pretty emphatic against the late speaker, who hardly seems to answer these requirements. The best man should be chosen, and one whose name and character would bring strength to the party.

LETTER in another column calls attention to the project of extending Austin street, and gives the petition and signatures recently presented to the city council. It would be an excellent idea to extend it to Chestnut street, as this would give another direct street to West Newton free from street car tracks, and it could be made wide enough to make it a pleasant place to drive.

THE collection for the Cottage Hospital will be taken up in the city churches on Sunday, Nov. 24, and notice of this will be given in all the churches next Sunday. The hospital is proving itself such a public necessity, and is doing such good work for the poor, that the collection at each church ought to be larger than usual, to meet the expense of caring for so many sick people.

MARRIED.

BURDONG-FERRIO—At Newton, Nov. 10, Frederick Burdong and Salome Ferrio.

NAGLE-O'DONNELL—At West Newton, Nov. 7, by Rev. L. J. O'Toole, David Nagle, and Mary Ellen O'Donnell.

STONE-SYMONDS—At West Newton, Nov. 11, by Rev. H. J. Patrick, Charles Edward Stone, and Sarah Symonds.

ADEY-STEARNS—At Boston, Oct. 31, by Rev. R. B. Moody, Benjamin Adey, and Clara Frances Stearns, both of Newton Centre.

SOARS-WHITE—At Watertown, Nov. 3, by Rev. H. P. Stack, Henry Samuel Soars, of Watertown, and Margaretta Mary White of Newton.

HUNTER-ROBERTSON—At Newtonville, Nov. 6, by Rev. R. A. White, James Hunter, and Euphemia Robertson.

KERR-MCLEOD—At West Newton, Nov. 7, by Rev. H. J. Patrick, Peter Kerr of Boston, and Jessie McLeod of Newton.

DIED.

HIBBERD—At West Newton, Nov. 9, Mary Hibberd, aged 74 years, 24 days.

HART—At Newton, Nov. 11, Mary Hart, aged 18 years.

BOURNE—At Auburndale, Nov. 11, Benjamin Bourne, aged 74 years, 6 months, 8 days.

ROGERS—At Newton, Nov. 8, Elizabeth L. Rogers, aged 29 years, 12 days.

WESTON—At Newton, Nov. 11, Abby Childs, daughter of Thomas and Nelly S. Weston, aged 16 years, 4 mos.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES

The meetings of the Republican Party in caucus to nominate candidates for the Municipal Council, to be held December 3rd, 1889, are here called under the provisions of Chap. 41, Acts of 1888, to be held on

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16, 1889

AT'S O'CLOCK,

In their respective Ward Rooms as follows:

Ward 1—Armory Lower Hall.
Ward 2—Tremont Hall.
Ward 3—Police Court Room.
Ward 4—Auburn Hall.
Ward 5—Stevens' Hall, Newton Highlands.
Ward 6—Associates' Hall.
Ward 7—Eliot Lower Hall.

The following named gentlemen will respectfully call the meetings to order, and preside until a chairman is chosen:

Ward 1—Mr. C. B. Coffin.
Ward 2—Mr. H. V. Pinkham.
Ward 3—Mr. J. T. Allen.
Ward 4—Mr. W. H. Blood.
Ward 5—Mr. M. G. Crane.
Ward 6—Mr. E. T. Colburn.
Ward 7—Mr. L. A. Hall.

Republicans of Newton and others who intend to support the candidates are invited to be present.

Nominations to be made are for two candidates from each Ward for the Common Council. Also to choose the following delegates: Five delegates from Ward 1, Five delegates from Ward 2, Five delegates from Ward 3; Five delegates from Ward 4; Five delegates from Ward 5; Five delegates from Ward 6; Five delegates from Ward 7; to a convention for the nomination of a Mayor, seven Aldermen, one from each Ward and six members of the School Committee as follows: One from Ward 1, to fill the unexpired term to January, 1890, of Bradford R. Peirce, deceased; two from Ward 2, two from Ward 6, and one from Ward 7, each for three years from the first Monday in January, 1890.

The meeting for a Convention as above is here called at

NICKERSON'S HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 20, '89

at 8 o'clock.

Mr. C. B. Coffin will call the convention to order.

Per order of the Republican Ward and City Committee.

C. BOWDITCH COFFIN, Chairman.

H. C. WOOD, Secretary.

Massachusetts Collateral Bank

Room 93, over

Houghton & Duton's New Store, Entrance to Elevator,

No. 1 Beacon Street, cor. Tremont Street, Boston.

MONDAY

THE BANK will hereafter make loans on all kinds of personal property, including every description of merchandise in store or warehouse, printing presses, machinery, furniture, watches, diamonds, solid silver, jewelry, pianos, assignments of wages, checks, bonds, endowment policies, savings-bank books; also short time real estate, on first and second mortgagors, at equitable rates of interest. All persons who want money on collateral security will find it to their advantage to deal with this bank, and especially those who have money to invest from one to six months. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

ALFRED M. H. BURKE, PRESIDENT

MASSACHUSETTS COLLATERAL BANK, J. F. McKay, cashier, 1 Beacon St., Boston.

61y

CHARLES F. ROGERS,

(Successor to Chas. F. Rand.)

Real Estate Agency

For selling and leasing Real Estate and Negotiating Mortgages, Care of Real Estate and Collection of Rents.

Auctioneer for sale Real Estate and lease, always to be found at office.

Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE, BRADDETT'S NEW BLOCK,

417 CENTRE STREET, NEWTON,

Newton, Nov. 15, 1889.

Telephone,

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NEWTONVILLE.

Mrs. Alexander Chisholm is visiting relatives in Rochester, N. Y.

Fine display of Hygeia water in the windows of Payne's pharmacy.

Mr. E. W. Bailey, is mentioned as a candidate for the common council.

Buy your Mellins' Food at Payne's pharmacy, delivered by the case, free of cost.

Work on ex-Governor Claffin's new block on Washington street is progressing rapidly.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor and Rev. Geo. Butters were honored guests of the Guild on Tuesday afternoon.

Harry Wandless, formerly a clerk at W. C. Gaudet's has accepted a position in a large Boston retail house.

Mr. George Bean, the genial Prohibitionist, is mentioned as a candidate for the common council from this Ward.

Councilman Wiswall will probably be the next president of the common council. It would be an excellent choice for the position.

The engagement is announced of Miss Fanny L. Rogers, daughter of Mr. J. Austin Rogers of Roxbury, to Mr. John W. Byers of Newtonville.

The Young Ladies' Mission Circle of the Congregational church will give a Quaker Tea Party in the church parlor Thursday evening, Nov. 19th.

Drink pure water. Five gallons Hygeia distilled water, delivered in cases, in any part of Newton for \$1. John F. Payne, apothecary, sole agent.

The funeral of Miss Susan Herron took place from the residence of Mr. Chase, Austin street, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. G. S. Butters officiated. The remains were interred at Waltham.

The regular meeting of the Goddard will be held Tuesday, November 19, at 7.45, at the usual place. There will be a debate open to all members, on Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

The Newtonville Literary and Social Club met with Mr. Buxton, Park place, Tuesday evening. Selections from Tenney were read and an interesting sketch given of his life and home.

The highway department has commenced work on the grading of Washington street, through the square, along the line of the street railway. Work on the concreting was started yesterday.

If you will remember the boys at Pine Farm this year and send them something for their Thanksgiving dinner a day or two before hand, you will enjoy your own turnkey with its fixings ever so much better.

Rev. Herbert Ward preached in the Central Congregational church, Sunday morning, on the "Largeness of Life." He treated his theme in an eloquent and able manner and deeply impressed his hearers.

The marriage of William McIntyre and Miss Bertha Wood will take place in the Methodist church Wednesday evening, Nov. 20. After the ceremony, a reception will be held at the residence of the groom on Murray street.

As Alderman Chadwick announces that he does not wish another term, there is a good deal of interest in the question of his successor, and Councilman Fenn is being very prominently mentioned, with Councilman Wiswall named for President of the Council.

GRAPHIC man saw Mr. Bradshaw in reference to his building on Tremont street. When the building is completed, said Mr. Bradshaw, "What I fire out the carpenters, in here I'll take my place; and labor hard from day to day to sweeten up the race."

An illustrated address with stereopticon views from India and Ceylon by Mr. G. W. Leitch, will be given in the Central Congregational church on Friday evening, Nov. 22, at 7.45. Admission free. Collection for missions. One hundred photographs taken in the countries will be shown by stereopticon.

Mrs. Adelbert Greenwood has returned from a visit to her former home at Merrimac, Mass., where she was most kindly entertained at the homestead of the late Capt. J. W. Sargent, whose family still reside there. Mrs. Greenwood attended divine worship at the church where she became a member in 1855.

Rev. R. A. White on Sunday morning in the pulpit of the Universalist church drew a lesson from the story of Absalom on the training of children, making companionship between father and son, trust-confidence between mother and daughter important factors in the promotion of an ideal home.

The funeral of Mrs. Keyes took place from her son's residence, Walnut place, last Friday, and the services were attended by Rev. Dr. F. W. Dyer, the deceased, Rev. John Worcester officiating. The funeral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The remains were interred in the family lot in the Newton cemetery.

The Newtonville Literary and Social Club will give a concert in Tremont Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 21. The Elmton Concert Co. has been engaged, including the Elmton quartet; Miss Katharine M. Lineol, soprano; Miss Mattie M. Kyle, contralto; Miss Nettie E. Kingsbury, reader; Miss Gertrude H. Kelley, Violinist. One half the net proceeds are to be given to the Newton Cottage Hospital.

The Newtonville Women's Guild will hold a fair in the interest of the Cottage Hospital, in the vestry of the Methodist church on November 20th and 21st, evening of Wednesday and afternoon and evening of Thursday. The day will be a domestic, apron fancy and art table. In connection with the art table, there will be an art loan exhibition of paintings (pastoral scenes, portraits, and military pieces) statuary and curiosities. Many of the artists are well known in Newtonville, but never exhibited before.

Last Saturday afternoon, Louis S. Ross, a son of H. F. Ross, was accidentally shot by William Hale. It was another case of boy-pistol and youthful carelessness. Hale was firing at a target and the ball glanced off his coat, passed through the left corner of the mouth, passed along the side of the jaw bone and lodging in the neck. The bullet was extracted by Dr. W. O. and Dr. O. E. Hunt, and no serious consequences are anticipated. The ball was extracted with considerable difficulty as it was in the vicinity of numerous arteries.

The Woman's Guild held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Methodist vestry on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. William B. Claffin was the speaker of the hour. Mrs. Claffin gave an interesting sketch of her life and of her work on the Poor in a manner indicating her sympathy for the needy and suffering. In closing she gave two very amusing incidents. A short discussion followed. A question on heredity by Mrs. Martin was answered by Miss Beecher in her clear, concise manner and an informal business meeting closed the afternoon.

Alderman Chadwick retires from office at the close of the present year. The general sentiment is strongly in favor of Councilman John A. Fenn as his successor in the upper branch of the city council and he undoubtedly, will receive the unanimous endorsement of the caucus. Mr. Fenn is in the line of promotion and would ably represent his ward and the city, as he has in the past. For councilman Mr. Robert C. Bridgeman seems to be the choice of the majority. He is a wide-awake business man, familiar with Newton affairs and in every way qualified for the position. Councilman Wiswall will, of course, be nominated, as he is needed on the water board to represent the water company. He will also probably be the president of the council, quite an honor for this ward.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Robert P. Gould have adopted the following: Whereas his death has removed from our midst our friend and brother, Robert P. Gould, be it Resolved, that, while we recall him as a member of the Universalist Club, always interested in its prosperity, punctual and regular in his attendance upon its meetings, and while we remember him as one possessing the virtues of a man of high character and associate, we honor him especially for the sterling character which we knew him to possess, his purity, his probity, his real, though quiet, philanthropy. Resolved, that, in lasting token of our regard for our brother, this resolution be written upon the records of the Universalist Club, and that it be forwarded with our sincere sympathy to our sister, Mrs. Gould. Mr. Gould was a resident of Newton for many years and his friends here are a host.

The art fair, exhibition, under the auspices of the ladies' sewing circle of the Universalist church, opened Wednesday afternoon in the church parlors. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the attendance was not so large as had been expected. The collection shown exhibited many pretty and valuable articles arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner. Among the variety of attractions were nothing, a chair, a sofa, a child's head in water colors, Mrs. B. S. Grant; beautiful specimens of embroidery, Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. William F. Kimball, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Holt; easel scarf, Mrs. George Pope; exquisite water colors, Mr. Walter Chancer; roses and crysanthemums in water color, Miss Fannie Tewksbury; painted plaque, Miss Barlow; painted china, Mrs. Kirkpatrick; door mat, Miss Jessie Parry; Mexican easel scarf, Miss Maud Davis; plush painted banner, Miss Maud Davis; carnations and pinks in oil, Miss Snow. Yesterday afternoon and last evening, there was a larger attendance and much interest manifested in the exhibit.

The Dulhousie Lodge conferred the third degree at its meeting in Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening. Past Master Henry of Meridian Lodge, Natick, participating in the ceremonies. An unexpected degree was also worked upon an unsuspecting candidate. Mr. Alexander Chisholm has been a member of the lodge for several years and is often resolved to give him a surprise in the shape of a presentation, as an evidence of their appreciation of his long continued service as an officer of the lodge. He was presented with \$100 in gold and a handsome suit of clothes, Past Master A. L. Harwood making the presentation speech, and alluding in complimentary terms to Mr. Chisholm's record as an officer of the lodge. Mr. Chisholm was very much affected, and when the presentation was made, a complete surprise for which he had been wholly unprepared. After the presentation all the members, numbering about 125 persons, gave Mr. Chisholm a cordial hand clasp and expressed their good wishes for his future happiness. The Dulhousie quartet then rendered "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" A collation was served in the banquet hall. The occasion will be long and pleasantly remembered by its participants.

WEST NEWTON.

Mr. Cook will open a meat market in the hotel block extension, Dec. 1.

Mr. John Potter, who has been here on a visit, returned to Chicago, yesterday.

Mrs. Richard and Miss Sarah E. Gau have gone to New York on a pleasure trip.

William Lill, who has been ill with malaria, is out again and has resumed business.

Mr. W. H. Maguire has purchased a Kentucky horse that has a very fast record as a pacer.

The Salvation Army held its last meeting in Allen's Hall, last evening. A new hall will be erected on Washington street.

Martin Shaughnessy has purchased a double house in Somerville for investment. The price paid was \$4000.

Arthur R. Cox attended the Sunday school superintendent's convention in Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday.

The Amphion male quartet rendered appropriate selection at the funeral of the late Benjamin Bourne at Auburndale, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Edwin B. Drew has been promoted from his position as commissioner of customs at Peking, China, and now stands next to the head official of the custom department.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society held a tea party and sociable in the Congregational church last evening. An interesting lecture was given by Mr. George W. Marsh.

The interior of C. P. Tuttle's store is undergoing alterations and repairs. The walls have been tinted, the ceilings tastefully frescoed and the department counters rearranged.

Rev. Dr. Furber will repeat his historical sermon on the 225th anniversary of the First church in the chapel of the Congregational church, West Newton, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the W. H. Edwards Fund, Saturday evening, Nov. 25, officers will be elected for the past 18 months.

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NEWTON Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.
INTERESTING EXERCISES HELD IN ELIOT HALL SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

The 12th anniversary of the Newton Y. M. C. A. was observed in Eliot Hall, Newton, Sunday afternoon, upwards of 1000 people being present. On the platform were seated the officers of the association, the speakers and the invited guests, including the ministers of the several churches. The exercises commenced with singing, followed by scripture reading by Rev. Andrew McKeown, D. D., pastor of the Centre street Methodist church; selection, "O, Sing Unto the Lord," Ruggles Street Quartet; prayer, Rev. Wolcott Calkins, pastor of the Eliot church. The treasurer, Mr. Chas. F. Bacon, then submitted his annual report as follows:

Receipts for the year 1888-89 ending Nov. 1st. From anniversary collection, \$1.64; rent of association room, \$2.00; voluntary offerings in boxes, \$5.21; money collected for convention, \$2.25; money contributed for open air work, \$6.50; membership fees and gifts, \$13.40; total, \$46.00. Expenses—Debt at beginning of year, \$32.49; anniversary 1888, \$3.74; convention Dec. '88, \$17.65; rent of association room and Lower hall, \$2.32; state work, \$25; summer work etc., \$4.67; total, \$45.56; balance on hand Nov. 8th, \$4.56.

At the conclusion of the treasurer's report the president, Mr. D. Flather Barber, gave his annual report. He said in substance, alluding to the work of the year:

Statistics are bare, and when repeated, call to mind but little of what they represent. As for some years past, our work has been our Sunday afternoon meeting, and how much good has resulted from this hour, we shall never know until the "books are opened" and we are permitted to hear from the recording angels the names written in the Lamb's book of life, through the influence of that season of prayer and consecration. Meetings have been held each Sunday during the year and a large number have given expression to their desire to become Christians.

We are indebted to the following, who have led the meetings this past year:

Rev. W. Calkins; Rev. J. P. McCullough; 2; Mr. S. M. Sayford, 2; Rev. W. G. Richardson; 1; Mr. H. P. Kenway; 2; Rev. Pleasant Hunter; 1; Mr. E. Davidson; 1; Rev. H. L. Hastings; 1; Mr. H. A. Ball; 1; Rev. H. J. Patrick; 1; Mr. F. F. Davidson; 2; Rev. W. A. Lamb; 1; Rev. Andrew McKeown; 1; Mr. J. M. Clapp; 1; Mr. H. Leonard; 2; Mr. F. A. Houdlette; 2; Mr. C. A. Haskell; 1; Mr. Thos. Weston; 1; Mr. Arthur Leonard; 1; Mr. W. S. Slocum; 1; Mr. Geo. C. Dunn; Mr. R. F. Cummings; 4; Mr. D. J. M. Nichol; 1; Mr. E. Eddy; 1; Mrs. K. L. Stevenson; 1; Mr. Clark Morehouse; 1; Mr. Stephen Moore; 1; Eliot S. C. E. (F. Patridge); Baptist S. C. E. (W. Moore); Meth. S. C. E. (S. Eaton); Mr. D. E. Snow, 1.

The ministers have usually preached and the lay brethren after a few words, have thrown the meeting open to Christian workers.

There has been a very good attendance upon the meetings during the year; we should think an average of a hundred.

The outdoor meetings began as usual in July and continued through August. Through the kindness of Dr. Hitchcock, his grounds were granted for use of the association, and the meetings were started there, but the devotional committee afterward changed to the enclosure of the Methodist society, on account of the greater ease for the speaker, having the church for a back-ground, and the convenience with which a transfer could be made to the church, in case of a shower. The thanks of the association are due to Dr. Hitchcock and the Methodist society for the use of grounds, vestry and settees.

At the conclusion of the president's report, the quartet gave a fine rendering of the selection, "Hold the Light up Higher," preceding congregational singing. Mr. O. H. Durrell, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Cambridge, was then introduced by President Barber. He spoke upon "A Business Man's Views of the Value of Association Work."

The first question asked by a business man in relation to an enterprise is "Will it pay?" So he should ask the same question about the work of the Y. M. C. A. Does it pay to invest our money in buildings and the running expenses of the Association work? Although it is said that railroad corporations have no souls, and that the railroad companies have given \$100,000 toward Association work during the past year, the president of the Association work, a training school for young men. Its work is more preventative than reformatory. It takes the young man and endeavors to keep them from a course of evil by good influences. The boys work is a most important branch. There are committees on schools and visitations, etc. It develops character. The business men of Cambridge have answered affirmatively the question, "Does it pay?" by erecting a building costing \$48,000, with conveniences for gymnasium, schools, etc., which are proving great helps to our young men.

The next address on "Incidents in the Work of a General Secretary" was given by Mr. A. H. Whittord, general secretary Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

He gave a resume of the work of a general secretary. It was formerly an idea that broken down ministers, or some one who had made a failure in business was best fitted for such a position, but it was now conceded that young men of energy, talent, business capacity and Christian integrity were the ideal men for such position. A general secretary is on duty every day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, planning and working. A school of physical culture, classes in stenography, book-keeping and other studies are to be formed and kept in operation, regular prayer meetings and the Sunday afternoon meetings are to be attended and young men who desire religious conversation are calling upon the secretary for advice and help. A busy, consecrated man is required for a secretary. He urged the erection of a building in Newton, with rooms for the various demands for Association work.

Rev. Geo. W. Shinn, D. D., spoke upon the topic "How this association can help Newton boys to become manly men." I have always taken a deep interest in boys and especially our Newton boys, said the speaker. How numerous are the perils for our boys. The girls are drawn more to the home where many arms stretch forth to protect them, but the boys are thrown more upon their own resources and are consequently surrounded with numerous temptations. The Newton Young Men's Christian Association is upon the eve of a great work for our boys, and it can do much to help to make them manly men. Our city is

growing rapidly and the problem, "what to do with our boys?" is becoming more difficult to solve. The time may come when license will be voted in this city; we hope it may never come, but if it should how are we to provide protection from the temptations surrounding the drinking places which cater to the amusement and tastes of our young men only to draw them into the toils of the liquor dealers? There are essential requirements for our boys; first they must possess healthy, vigorous bodies; second, the gratification of their love of society. In order to meet these requirements, we must provide a building for them with its gymnasium, social features, tasteful surroundings and pleasant companionship; such a building with its Christian influence as is found in other cities and communities, conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

We need a building in Newton and the Natural History Society and other organizations are ready to unite with the Newton Y. M. C. A. in any plan having that object in view. In no other way can we do so much for the development of our young men morally and physically, and no better investment for the future of our boys could be made. It seems to me that this city is behind the times in this matter. Amesbury has a Y. M. C. A. building costing \$10,000; Boston, a \$325,000 building; Cambridge, \$54,000; Everett, \$15,000; Gloucester, \$8,000; Lawrence, \$25,000; Lowell, \$25,000; Salem, \$11,000; Lynn, \$65,000; Worcester, \$145,000, and Nahant with a population of 825 persons, a \$2,000 building.

According to these figures and the population of this city, Newton ought to have a \$30,000 building. It is not a large amount to raise. There is money enough here in this city of comfortable homes, beyond the average of other places in that respect. There is surely money, interest and influence enough here if it could only be brought to bear upon this important subject. If these elements can be joined together Newton will have its Y. M. C. A. building and will be blessed in having it. [Applause.]

Mr. R. M. Armstrong followed Dr. Shinn and briefly alluded to "Methods of Accomplishing the Best Results." He endorsed the views of the previous speakers, and said that in his opinion Newton ought to have a \$50,000 building. Your city, he added, needs such a place for its young men, whether there is a license or not. It is necessary to provide a place where your boys will be brought together under Christian influence, for your boys, it must be remembered, do not stay in their homes, comfortable and attractive though they may be. If you do not provide a Christian resort for them they will find amusement in the gilded palaces of the liquor dealers. There are no saloons in Newton, but there are plenty near at hand and you must do all you can to keep them at home and away from all evil influences. The time has come when your citizens must decide on this matter. The state association is with you and will render all aid possible. [Applause.]

The pressure of other business delayed the writing of the Thanksgiving proclamation until October 31. On that day Gov. Andrew had been very busy. In the evening, as he was sitting in the Executive Chamber conversing with his Secretary, it suddenly occurred to him that he had not written his Thanksgiving document. Looking at his watch he saw that it was 9 o'clock. Remarking that he guessed it was about time that his proclamation was written, he sat down to a table, and, taking the first pen that was within reach, began to write. As each page was finished the Secretary read it, while the Governor continued to write in his usual rapid manner.

In the body of the document were a great number of quotations from the Scriptures. The Governor proved his familiarity with Bible passages in that he wrote wholly from memory. Toward the last the Secretary insisted that the Governor had not, in one instance, quoted correctly. The latter, feeling confident that he had, requested his Secretary to bring him a Bible. A search in the chamber failed to find one, and as the other offices in the State House were closed the Secretary hunted up the watchman, who procured a Bible in the library. Passing the book to the Governor, the latter found the passage almost instant he opened the book, and showed the Secretary that it was just where he had quoted it.

Gov. Andrew and the Secretary then left the State House and walked down Beacon street. At the Parker House the Governor went in and ordered a lunch for two, while the Secretary took the manuscript down to the State printers, Wright & Potter, who were then located at 4 Spring lane.

It was a few minutes after midnight when the Secretary rejoined the Governor at the Parker House and the two sat down to lunch together. Quarter of an hour later the proof was sent in. Gov. Andrew read the proof by the copy, after which the Secretary looked it over, saw an error or two which had escaped the Governor's observation, and sent the corrected proof of the proclamation back to the printers. An hour later the printers sent up slips with the official heading and signatures affixed. These were taken to the morning papers for publication.

The next day the people of Massachusetts were electrified by the proclamation; so indeed was the whole country.

Those were stirring times, and Gov. Andrew's proclamation was published in all the loyal papers of the North. The clergy read it in their pulpits, and there, as well as everywhere else, its sublime patriotism, its denunciation of rebellion; its tender consolation for the bereaved and sorrowing; its exhortations to the people to be faithful to the faith of the fathers; its tone of confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right—inspired all loyal hearts with new faith and activity.

Following is a copy of the proclamation:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
[Seal.]
By His Excellency
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

A PROCLAMATION
For a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The example of the fathers, and the dictates of piety and gratitude, summon the people of Massachusetts, at this, the harvest season, crowning the year with the rich proofs of the wisdom and love of God, to join in a solemn and joyful act of united praise and thanksgiving to the Bountiful Giver of every good and perfect gift.

I do therefore, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday the twenty-first day of November next—the same being the anniversary of that day, in the year of our Lord sixteen hundred and twenty, on which the Pilgrims of Massachusetts, on board the Mayflower, united themselves in a solemn and written compact of government—to be observed by the people of Massachusetts as a day of public thanksgiving and praise. I invoke its observance by all people with devout and religious joy.

"Sing aloud unto God our strength; make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob."

Take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp and the psaltery.

Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed on the solemn feast day.

For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob."—[Psalms lxxxi, 1-4.]

"O bless our God ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard;

Which holdeth our soul in life and suffereth not our feet to be moved;

For thou, O God, hast proved us; thou hast tried us as silver is tried."—[Psalms lxi, 8-9.]

Let us rejoice in God and be thankful, for the fulness with which He has blessed us in our basket and in our store, giving large rewards to the toil of the husbandman, so that "our paths drop fatness."

For the many and gentle alleviations of the hardships which, in the present times of public disorder, have afflicted the various pursuits of industry;

For the early evidence of the reviving energies of the business of the people;

For the measure of success which has attended the enterprise of those who go down to the sea in ships; of those who search the depth of the ocean to add to the food of man; and of those whose busy skill and handiwork combine to prepare for various use the crops of the earth and sea;

For the advantages of sound learning, placed within the reach of all the children of the people, and the freedom and security with which these advantages are embraced and improved;

For the opportunities of religious instruction and worship universally enjoyed by consciences untrammeled by any human authority;

For the redemption of the world through Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and the hope of glory;"

And with one accord let us bless and praise God for the oneness of heart, mind and purpose in which he has united the people of this ancient Commonwealth for the defence of the rights, liberties and honors of our beloved country;

May we stand forever in the same mind, remembering the devoted lives of our fathers, the precious inheritance of freedom received at their hands, the weight of glory which awaits the faithful and the infinity of blessing which it is our privilege, if we will, to transmit to the countless generations of the future. And, while our tears flow in a stream of cordial sympathy with the daughters of our people, just now bereft, by the violence of the wicked and rebellious, of the fathers and brothers and husbands and sons whose heroic blood has made very sacred the soil of Virginia, mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours, let our souls rise to God on the wings of praise, in thanksgiving that he has again granted to us the privilege of living usefully and dying nobly, and in a grand and righteous cause, the precious and rare possession of so much devoted valor and manly heroism;

For the conclusion of plious duty which distinguished our fallen in the camp and in the field;

And for the sweet and blessed consolations which accompany the memory of these dear sons of Massachusetts on to immortality.

And in our praise let us also be patient. Let us seek the truth and ensue it," and prepare our minds for whatever duty shall be manifested hereafter.

May the controversy in which we stand be found worthy in its consummation of the heroic sacrifices of the people and the precious blood of their sons, of the doctrine and faith of the fathers, and consistent with the honor of God and with justice to all men.

"Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered; let them also that hate Him flee before Him.

"As smoke is driven away, so drive them away."—[Psalms, lxxviii, 1, 2.]

"Scatter them by Thy power and bring them down, O Lord, our shield."—[Psalms, lxx, 11.]

Given at the Council Chamber this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth of the independence of the United States of America. JOHN A. ANDREW.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Lady Godiva must have had exceptionally long hair to be completely concealed her body parts. Since Ayer's Hair Vigor came into use, such examples are not seen so frequently. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but gives it a rich, silken texture.

Make No Mistake.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all ills arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

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Take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp and the psaltery.

Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed on the solemn feast day.

"The one that doesn't break is called the "pearl-top" and looks like this [top of a Macbeth & Co. Pittsburgh] it; made by

the Macbeth & Co. Pittsburgh

for a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

For a day

He Got It.

Among the passengers on a Western train recently was a woman very much overdressed, accompanied by a bright-looking nurse girl and a self-willed tyrannical boy of about three years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continued shrieks, and kicks, and screams, and his viciousness toward his patient nurse. He tore her bonnet, scratched her hands, and finally spat in her face without a word of remonstrance from the mother.

When the nurse manifested any firmness the mother chid her sharply. Finally the mother composed herself for a nap, and about the time the boy had slapped the nurse for the fifth time, a wasp came sailing in and flew on the window of the nurse's seat. The boy at once tried to catch it.

The nurse caught his hand and said coaxingly:—

"Harry mustn't touch. Bug bite Harry." Harry screamed savagely and began to kick and pound the nurse.

The mother, without opening her eyes or lifting her head, cried out sharply:—"Why do you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have what he wants at once."

"But, ma'am, it's—"

"Let him have it, I say." The emboldened Harry clutched at the wasp and caught it. The scream that followed brought tears of joy to the passengers' eyes.

The mother awoke again.

"Mary," she cried, "let him have it!" Many turned in her seat and said, confidently:—

"He's got it, ma'am!"—Boston Journal.

Companion Pictures.

Another handsome reminder of the continued enterprise of The Youth's Companion, the favorite family paper, has come to us in the form of a Colored Announcement Card, printed in fourteen colors. It is folded in the centre, and has on either cover companion pictures.

Spring is represented by a beautiful maiden who is returning through the fields, her hands filled with trailing arbutus—that delicate spring flower which grows so plentifully in many localities.

On the companion page, the farmer's daughter is pictured coming through the harvested grain, carrying a well-filled pitcher and basket. The bearer of the noon-day lunch is a welcome sight to the hungry reapers. The interior of the card contains an array of authors and articles for the coming volume unsurpassed by any paper.

This beautiful card is only an indication of the great enterprise of The Companion which has made it a National Family Paper, with more than 430,000 subscribers. Nowhere can there be obtained so much entertainment and instruction for so little money (only \$1.75 a year).

If you subscribe now you will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1890, and for the full year from that date. The publishers offer to send specimen copies and this Colored Announcement Card free. Address The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

FOR THE YOUNGER YOUNG FOLKS:**BABYLON.**

This is one of the magazines in the world that brings happy hours for baby and restful hours for mamma in the nursery. For 1890 there will be twelve charming stories, by Margaret Johnson with delightful pictures, Polly Pry and Toddlekins. Twelve stories of a baby his "happenings." Wonder days of Baby Bun, by Emilie Coulson. Dainty stories, poems, jingles, pictures. Large type, heavy paper—only fifty cents a year. New volume begins with January.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves. Seventy-five full-page pictures and hundreds of smaller ones. In 1890 will be given The Strange Adventures of Mopsey and Her Brother Haas; a charming serial by L. T. Meade. Twenty papers by Mrs. Fanny A. Deane, about the National and Royal Flowers. Exquisite pictures of the Flowers. The Adventures of Trottino, a delightful naughty little rabbit, by Emilie Coulson. Tramp and Trinkets: the surprising things seen by a traveling dog and doll. Six True Stories of Birds, with full-page pictures. Every number will have poems, "pieces to speak," short stories, history and varied helps and amusements. \$1.00 a year. New volume begins with January.

THE PANSY.

An illustrated monthly, devoted to young folks. For Sunday and week-day reading.

ISABELLA M. ALDEN (Pansy) | Editors.

A new serial by Pansy, entitled "Miss ee Duunmore Bryant," Pansy's Golden Text Stories will have for their title, "Helen the Historian." Margaret Sidney will have a serial story, "Aunt Phileena," a story for boys and girls. Mrs. C. M. Livingston will continue the popular Baby's Corner. Felix Oswald, M. D., will give a series of papers, "When I Was a Boy," by a new friend of THE PANSY, and "When I Was a Girl," by Pansy herself, are rich in personal reminiscences, and bring full of real happenings. The Queer Stories, Bible Band Readings and other Departments will be continued. The J. S. C. E. ("Junior Society of Christian Endeavor"), is designed for a younger class than those already connected with "The Christian Endeavor Society." The new volume begins with the November number. \$1.00 a year.

Specimens of the four Lothrop Magazines, 15 cents, of any one, 5 cents.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston.**Mrs. Partington and Ike.**

When the name of Mrs. Partington was mentioned, B. P. Shillaber of Boston, the author of that famous lady's sayings, stated to Detroit Free Press correspondent:

"The old lady has gone to her grave. I have written a book about her, and have decided not to publish it, because nowadays the publisher wants all the profits. It was quite by accident that the old lady became famous at first. It was in 1847 that my Mrs. Partington was born. One night we had some news about broadsheets from New England, and I printed the comment that Mrs. Partington could continue to pay 50 cents for a half-dollar's worth of flour, same as ever. It went the rounds of the country."

"How did you happen to write about

"Ike was the universal human boy," answered Mr. Shillaber, as his mind looked backward lovingly. "They have always seemed like real people to me. A friend of mine in Tennessee was at an eating house and heard a discussion between two men about Mrs. Partington,

one saying that she was a real woman, the other maintaining that it was a man, till the first party rose up, and, striking the table with his hand, shouted: 'I know she is a woman for I have seen her!'

A Reply to Druggist Keyes' Letter.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

In your paper of last week's issue you published a letter from Druggist Keyes which should not pass unnoticed. As much of the letter has no bearing upon the present case, we touch upon a portion only. He asks, "Why should not a druggist be allowed the right to sell alcoholics for proper purposes?" Why such a question? Has anyone disputed that right? He says, "I have been called in question for my non-compliance to the letter of the law." From this one would think that Mr. Keyes was the victim of a conspiracy and that an innocent man was suffering unjust treatment. He cites the instance of my calling as requested by some ladies of the W. C. T. U., and gives what purports to be our conversation at the time. He writes, "On being asked if I made everyone sign the voucher, to whom I sold, I said that in every instance I did not and I explained my reasons for so doing." On the contrary, I was given to understand most emphatically that the signatures of buyers were obtained, and that he was particular on this point, and so I reported to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. I went away satisfied—satisfied that I knew about as much after my visit as I did before it. However, in speaking with the ladies of the W. C. T. U. I said, "I find nothing that I think it would be wise to take action upon, and moreover I think our druggist should be entitled to our confidence and patronage until evidence is produced that would prove the contrary."

Mr. Keyes' book showed an average sale of liquors of about one a day, or thirty sales a month. I confess I didn't believe this to be true.

Now it may be interesting to many to know that my visit several months ago had nothing to do with the present case against Mr. Keyes. It was because parties claiming to know, volunteered the information concerning the illegal sale of liquors in our village, that action was taken.

If what was said could be proven it was thought to be a violation of more than the mere letter of the law. The claim was made that anyone could buy liquor without signing their names or producing a physician's prescription. If strangers could buy liquors at any time—week-days and Sundays, then the claim seemed to be confirmed. The readers of the GRAPHIC know the result—not once was a party challenged—not once were they asked to sign their names—not once was a physician's prescription called for; could anything be clearer. Mr. Keyes writes, "Perhaps

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mrs. Samuel Walker was very comfortable at last reports.

—Adams' express team now runs to Chestnut Hill for orders.

—Miss May Davis is spending the week with Minnie Speare.

—Miss Crane of Oak Hill has recovered from a two weeks' illness.

—Mrs. Thomas Woodman has returned from her visit in Montreal.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen V. A. Hunter returned from Chicago on Monday.

—Mrs. E. H. Fennessey has purchased a valuable pair of greys from Mr. S. L. Pratt.

—The Festival of Days, in progress this week, is the all absorbing topic of interest.

—Still another club is in process of organization, to have rooms in Cousins' block.

—Mrs. John Frost of Madison, N. H., has been visiting Mrs. T. R. Frost of Cypress street.

—Mrs. C. W. Richardson and Miss Eva Brinkerhoff of Station street have gone to Portland, Me.

—Mr. James Gammans has returned from his sojourn in Colorado, where he has been for two months.

—Mr. Ganet Schenck of Rice street and family are in New York for a few weeks, we understand.

—The first grand ball of the Newton Centre Social Club will be held in Association Hall, Nov. 22.

—It is reported that a cancer hospital is to be opened on Laurel street, in charge of a prominent physician.

—Miss Mabel Kenrick of Newton has been spending a few days with Miss Ida Davis on Pleasant street.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Trinity society met on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Francis Fitz, Homer street.

—Mrs. Edward Cutler, who has been in New Jersey for several weeks, has returned to her home here this week.

—French conversation lessons may be had of a native teacher at Miss Friend and Cook's schoolroom on Pelham street.

—The Newton Centre Social Club and lady friends attended the Newton Social Club party, last Thursday evening, at Newell's.

—Mr. Fred Dunbar, who has been spending a week or two here with his mother, has returned this week to his business in New York.

—Mr. D. S. Farnham has been granted license to build a stable on his vacant lot by the block, the same when finished to be occupied by Robert Weir's team.

—Mr. Walter Thorpe, while out driving the other evening, where the streets were not lighted, collided with a lamp post and was thrown out of his carriage, dislocating his shoulder.

—If you will remember the boys at Pine Farm will appear and send them something for their Thanksgiving dinner a day or two before hand, you will enjoy your own turkey with its fixings ever so much better.

—Mr. U. W. Sherman has been granted license to erect a stable on Station street, to be built of wood and protected by fire proof paint. The location will be where Bemis & Jewitt's paint shop now stands.

—A lecture on "Romanism" is to be given in the Institute next Wednesday evening by Mr. Louis S. D. Cate. Mr. Cate was formerly a member of the Roman Catholic church of France and is now a Protestant.

—Who are to be chosen to succeed Mr. Barton and Philbrick on the school board is the question. It ought not to be difficult to find two enlightened and liberal men, who are interested in educational matters, and will work intelligently for the best interests of the schools. Ward Six should anxious to get the best.

—Friday of last week the Young Men's Association was organized in the rooms of the Iron Hall, with 22 members, and these officers: Dr. Frank C. Kinsbury, president; Joseph Mahan, vice-president; T. G. Linnihan, treasurer; T. G. Woodman, secretary. The club rooms will be open each evening, except Sunday, and will be closed at 10 p. m. Daily and weekly papers, books, and athletic games will serve for attractions.

—On Thursday evening the fair given by the Women's club of this village, in aid of the boys playground, was opened. At 7 o'clock several well known city officials and Gov.-elect Brackett passed through the hall to the platform, where they took seats. The platform, in conclusion, he introduced General George R. Bissell, and said that it was certainly appropriate that the people's representative should formally open this festival. When the Governor-elect stepped forward he was greeted with hearty cheers. After the applause had subsided he said: "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the good will you have shown to me, as representative of the community, and I assure you that the best wishes of the commonwealth for your future prosperity and happiness. The welfare of communities depends very much on having proper parks and playgrounds for the recreation of the people, and public-spirited persons never fail to make provision for the added comfort and happiness of all citizens. The festival ought to be a success, and I hope that you can only urge all good citizens to be liberal in their patronage, thus aiding a most worthy object.

—In conclusion, he said, I now declare this festival formally opened. Mr. Brackett was then escorted about the hall by Judge Bishop, Col. I. F. Kingsbury and Mr. Dwight Chester. There were in all ten tables, or rather booths, all different and one as good as another in point of decoration. The former in the centre were the flower and doll tables. The former was a canopy of fir boughs made like a thatched roof and hung with colored glass lamps, which gave a particularly attractive light. This table was in charge of Mrs. Edward H. Mason, who was aided by Miss Mabel Mason. The doll table was covered with dolls of all kinds, and the same care of Mrs. Gammans and Mrs. Weston. The table next the door was draped in white bunting and was presided over by Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Chas. S. Davis, who sold a large variety of candies. The next booth was Chinese and was the Tuesday table. Holders, ices, etc., were sold by a real Chinese laundryman, we understand. This table was in charge of Mr. Hawtin and Mrs. Bassett. The next booth was hung in cardinal bunting and was shaped as a little parlor where tea and biscuits were served by Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Delano. The Saturday table was where preserves of all kinds could be bought. Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Webster, and Mr. Bartholomew were in charge of them. The Friday table seemed to be bristling with duster, brooms, etc., enough to keep the village clean for years. Mrs. Sanborn and Mrs. Shannon were in charge. The Wednesday or fancy table was in care of Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Scudder, and Mrs. Lewis McElher. This table was hung in flags.

The Monday table was covered with an assortment of clothes-pins, starch, etc. Mrs. Degan and Mrs. Sylvester were in charge. The hall was crowded all the evening. The city government were given a supper by the ladies in the small hall. During the evening the orchestra rendered selections, and a little illustration of the song "A Bird in the Hand" was given in the middle of the evening. Judge Bishop introduced Mayor Burr, who made a short address relative to the good cause and the city's interest in it, Wednesday evening at the Festival of days was very profitable. In spite of the rain the hall was full all the evening and the supper room also. At 8 o'clock seated seventeen gentlemen and ladies seated and several finely rendered selections on banjos, guitars and mandolins. This being home talent was highly appreciated, as it well deserved to be, and won hearty applause. This orchestral music owed its success to the efforts of Miss Belle Bassett and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, who got the orchestra together and directed it. One of the features of the evening was an illustration of the first Spanish song given by Miss Belle Bassett and sung finely. She was presented with flowers and encored. The next was sung by Mrs. Daniel White and was heartily encored. Both songs were very odd and much enjoyed by the large audience. The music was so successful that the members of the orchestra met again on Thursday evening. A thirty-five cent supper was served in the annex and a great deal of credit should be given to Mrs. Cobb of Pleasant street, as chairman of the supper committee. Everything was admirably managed and a good supper served. The sales were large both Wednesday and Thursday evenings. About thirty have now joined and another meeting is appointed for to-morrow evening.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.'s contractor, Mr. Henry F. Ross of Newtonville, commenced work on the site of the new works, Wednesday morning, and the work will now be rapidly pushed forward.

—The ladies' Benevolent society of this village are to hold a fair in Prospect Hall on Dec. 2d. There is to be a literary entertainment, and useful and fancy articles will on sale, the proceeds to be for the benefit of Mrs. Abbott, who is ill at the Newton Cottage Hospital.

—Persons in Lodge, L. O. G. T., had their annual installation of officers at Quinebequin Hall last Thursday evening.

Loyalty Lodge of West Newton and Charley Lodge were well represented, and an abundant collation was served at the conclusion of the exercises. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: C. T. Chas. R. Brown, V. T.; Miss May Gould; Mrs. C. Gould; J. A. Gould; Marshal, Wright; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Gould; Marshal, John Lomas, H. A. Sherman; Chaplain, Mrs. H. A. Sherman; Guard, Miss Lillian Hayman; sentinel, Wilfred Morton; Supt. of J. T. Miss Libby Kenton.

The Village Improvement Association held their meeting, as advertised, on Friday evening last. A large number were in attendance, and the following officers chosen: President, Mrs. P. C. Peck; vice-president, John A. Gould; Jr.; secretary, L. P. Everett; treasurer, J. W. Mitchell; executive committee, C. D. Hussey, Geo. H. Ellis, Dr. McOwen, Mrs. John A. Gould, Jr., Mrs. Fanning, Mrs. Hussey. The constitution and by-laws were adopted, which allows anyone to become a member who has reached the age of fourteen years. About thirty have now joined and another meeting is appointed for to-morrow evening.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Mrs. L. E. Leland has resigned her position at the Hamilton school.

—Mr. P. C. Baker has commenced on the frame work of his new house in Welesley Hills.

—Mrs. Thomas Rice has closed her residence here, and will reside in Boston the coming winter.

—The spinning and knitting department of the Dudley mills have been running overtime, evenings this week.

—Mr. E. T. Gilman, engineer on the branch, arrived here Saturday, after a two weeks vacation in Maine.

—Mr. Sears, painter, has been kept busy the past two weeks on the house of Mr. Curtis and the new Methodist church.

—Mr. Dennis O'Brien, grocer, lost a horse last week, the only one he had.

—Death resulted from inflammation of the bowels.

—Three teamsters employed by Chas. Hale, were arrested by officer Harrison last Wednesday, and all were sentenced to 30 days, their fines not having been paid.

—Mr. C. C. Wisswall is having a new hunt with pug dogs, and Mr. Sanborn the mule, Mr. Sanborn the mule is working the work.

—Sullivan & Hosmer's shoddy works have been running overtime the past week on account of a large order for a certain class of goods.

—Mr. C. H. Hale has a contract for the building of a highway in Andover. A number of his horses and men here, will leave for that place Sunday. The work will last about ten weeks.

—Mr. William Steaver, special officer in Wellesley, shot a mad dog, on Friday evening near the railroad station. The dog was of the Irish setter breed, but no collar or name of the owner could be found on him.

—A concert was given in Boyden hall Wednesday evening, by the Kings' daughters of St. Paul's church, and was attended.

—Recitations and musical selections were the features of the entertainment, which lasted until 10 o'clock.

Associated Charities

—Second-hand clothing, all kinds is sold for the family of a mother and five children, ages ranging between five and fourteen years. Such articles may be left with Mrs. N. Chadwick, Walnut street, Newtonville. There is one boy of seven years.

—A conference of visitors will be held at the parlor of the Channing church, Newton, on Tuesday, Nov. 21st, at 3:30 p.m.

SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

7 Per Cent. Guaranteed Mortgages.

6% Specially Secured 10 Year Gold Debenture Bonds.

Supported by 100 per cent. of First Mortgages upon improved Real Estate deposited with the American Loan and Trust Co., Boston, Trustee.

—Mr. F. E. Prendergast has returned home from an absence of several months in the practise of his profession of civil engineer in the Lake Superior region.

—Mr. T. P. Ritehie and family are occupying the residence of Miss Dinnock while the repairs are being made on their house, which was badly injured by fire.

—Rev. W. C. Winslow of Boston, well known in connection with Egyptian exploration, will conduct the services at St. Paul's church, Sunday, Nov. 17th and 24th.

—The superior cornet playing by Mr. J. B. Bradson as an accompaniment to the organ will highly appreciate the praise of the congregation on Sunday evening last at the Congregational church.

—Mr. C. Peter Clark will have charge of the new office of the new Boston office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, to be located in the Sears building. He will represent all departments of the road.

—The city fathers are still on the hunt for a new location for the almshouse and they were last heard from near the Thomas Banney place on Winchester street, which has about twenty acres of land and bordering on Charles river.

—The parlors of the residence of Mrs. Trevelyan will be filled on Thursday afternoon to listen to a lecture, or talk, by Miss Susan Hale, the subject being "Memories of France," which was a rare treat and very pretty one, for immediately in front of the platform was the flower table, which was remarkably pretty and on both sides of the hall tables handsomely decorated and filled with useful and ornamental articles. Mr. Chester, president of the Improvement society, under the auspices of the missionary committee of the Christian Endeavor Society, by Mr. Leitch. There are many and attractive pictures, mostly of India and Hindoo scenes. A collection will be taken at the close of the exhibition.

—On the Highgate side of Crystal Lake a few days ago some malicious person set afire a little flotilla of boats all of which belonged to private parties. Owing to a high breeze, these were quickly driven ashore, but before much damage was done, they fortunately were seen and recovered by the owners, though not without some trouble.

—The Newton Highlands Lyceum will hold its next meeting in Lincoln Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th, at 8 o'clock. The question for debate is as follows: "Resolved, that the placing of iron ore, coal and pigeon on the free list will be for the interest of the people and the manufacturers of New England." Mr. George Gleason will speak in the affirmative and Mr. G. F. Leonard in the negative.

—Next Tuesday evening there is to be a free re-enactment entertainment in the Congregational church, under the auspices of the missionary committee of the Christian Endeavor Society, by Mr. Leitch. There are many and attractive pictures, mostly of India and Hindoo scenes. A collection will be taken at the close of the exhibition.

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—The ventilation caps have been put on the Prospect schoolhouse.

—Mr. Pierce has moved into the tenement over the post office.

—The residence of Dr. Hildreth on High street is undergoing repairs.

—Mr. Buckley has rented Mr. Louis Hurd's house on High street.

—It is reported that Mr. C. F. Hale's barn on High street has been purchased by Mr. Procter.

—The Petree Machine works are now compelled to run nights to keep up with their orders.

—The loose paper near the bill board may be the means of starting a nervous young one of these days.

—Mrs. Trowbridge of High street picked number of ripe raspberries Saturday, from bushes in her yard.

—Mrs. Ross' school at Holliston, Mass., has closed for a three weeks' vacation, and she is at home for that time.

—Mr. Horace A. Clark of Barre, Vt., visited friends in town Saturday, and is now staying at the residence of Mr. C. H. Hale, Waban.

—The Baptist Sewing Society met at the church Thursday evening, the supper and entertainment being greatly enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen present.

—Quinebequin association held their regular meeting, Monday evening, which was followed by an old-fashioned supper of baked beans and brown bread.

—The work on Boylston street is now complete and presents an improved appearance.

—The soil taken from the street was used in filling and grading the yards of different residents near at hand.

—W. H. Draper, Register.

—J. H. TYLER, Register.

—J

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 7.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1889.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



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Messrs. Springer Bros. are now prepared to show a rich and varied assortment of New

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CORNER OF
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CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN DISCUSS THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The board of aldermen met Monday evening with Mayor Burr in the chair and all the members present. Mr. Mudge declined to serve as election officer in Ward 7, and Mr. Lewis H. Farlow was appointed in his place, and Mr. Frank A. Barrows to fill the vacancy caused by promotion of the latter.

Mr. Chas. F. Rogers was appointed auctioneer for one year.

Alderman Johnson read an order for the muzzling and restraining of two dogs belonging to Mrs. Mary E. Johnson of Grove street, Auburndale, for 30 days, said dogs being reported to have been bitten by a mad dog.

Alderman Childs said he did not believe in muzzling dogs unless they had actually been bitten, for nothing made a dog or a man so mad as to be muzzled. If there was any danger, however, he was not opposed to the order. It was then passed and ordered enforced at once.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S petition for license to build their barracks on Washington street, opposite S. F. Cate's stable, caused quite an attendance of remonstrants, and evidently the people of West Newton are not favorably impressed with their doings.

Mr. W. H. Rand appeared in remonstrance and said that when the Army first came they applied for Good Templars' Hall, and it was leased to them.

The first meeting left the hall in such a filthy and disgusting state that they were refused any longer use of it and went to Allen's Hall, where they have been a great annoyance to the neighbors and to every one passing along the street in the evening, from the crowd of hoodlums that surround the hall and sidewalks and from the noise made by the Army. Their parades are also a disturbance to the societies that meet in West Newton, the Odd Fellows having their devotional exercises broken up by the noise made by the parades, and the churches having to suspend all exercises until the motley crowd had passed. He thought they had outlived their usefulness in West Newton, if they had ever had any. The general sentiment was that they should be suppressed, and especially their marching on the street should be forbidden. Their proposed building would render Good Templars' Hall useless, as it could not be rented with a noisy crowd under its windows.

Mr. Russell, who lives next door to the proposed site, protested strongly against the barracks as it would be an intolerable nuisance. One need only to walk past the present place of holding the meetings in the evening to discover how objectionable such a building would be within a few feet of a dwelling house.

The hearing was then closed.

ASSISTANT CITY CLERK.

An order was presented by Alderman Childs amending a section of the city statutes to provide for the office of assistant city clerk, to be appointed by the city clerk, with the approval and consent of the board, to act in the absence of the city clerk and to give bonds for the satisfactory performance of the work. The order was referred to the committee on ordinances.

CITY ELECTION.

Alderman Pettee read the warrant for the city election and it was ordered printed.

Alderman Tolman presented an order, authorizing the city solicitor to expend \$200, for suits against the city; passed.

Alderman Tolman presented the usual order, which was passed, for the collection of interest on unpaid taxes.

Hearings on the laying out of Sewell street, westerly from Prince; Union street from Station to Institution avenue, and Kimball Terrace, southerly from Otis street, were opened and as no one appeared the hearings were closed. Alderman Harbach presented orders for the laying out, grading and acceptance of the streets named and they were passed.

The usual order for the lease of the old Williams schoolhouse at Auburndale to the Village Improvement Society of that place was presented by Alderman Johnson and passed.

Mrs. Lucas gave notice of intention to build a house on Webster place.

An innholder's pool room license was granted to the Woodland Park Hotel.

H. B. Bidwell's petition to build addition to stable on Melrose street was referred to the license committee.

Petitions for two street lamps on Hunter street and two on Webster place were received and referred.

Alderman Tolman reported a substitute order for the one providing for \$20,000 in bonds a year for the building of drains. It provided for the city treasurer's borrowing \$25,000 on a note of the city, due in 1891, at 4 per cent. interest, for building of drains on the following streets:

Waverly avenue, \$5,700
Morse Field, 4,500
Brookline street, 1,000
Ash and Woodbine, 500
Auburn and Charles, 1,200
Lexington and Rowe, 250
Walnut street at Walter Allen's, 600
Lincoln street at Newton High-
lands, 1,200
Chestnut street, 2,400
Cabot and Harvard streets, 700
Grant avenue, 1,000
Walton street at cemetery, 1,500
Otis street, 2,000
Contingent, 2,450

Total, \$25,000

The order was passed.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

The board then went into committee of the whole with Alderman Pettee in the chair, to discuss the appropriations for 1890, as adopted by the common council. Very few changes were made, but the next result of the work was to effect a reduction of \$249 from the figures of the lower board.

Alderman Childs moved to make the salary of the chief of fire department \$100, an increase of one hundred. He thought that if any man had earned an increase it was Chief Bixby, who had to be in the city every day and nearly every hour in the year, and whose faithfulness and efficiency deserved recognition. The motion was lost.

On the appropriation for new hose, there was some discussion over the increase to \$500, the amount asked for by the fire department committee, and Alderman Chadwick and Pettee advocated it strongly on the ground that an insufficiency of hose rendered the costly fire apparatus useless. Chief Bixby also spoke in its favor and the amount stood as fixed by the council at \$800.

Alderman Tolman moved to non-concur in the \$1,700 appropriation by the council for a new repeater. Alderman Chadwick said it was very much needed. Chief Bixby said the old one had been in use since 1873, and was overloaded with the great increase in the circuits and had to have constant watching. The Oak Hill circuit was damaged, and a variation of 2 degrees in the current would make it refuse to work. A ten circuit repeater was needed, the old one had done good service, but it was outgrown and the only one of the kind now in use was at Hartford.

Alderman Chadwick called attention to the great length of the circuits, one of them taking in most of Wards Two and Three, and a break in the wire left this whole district without means of giving an alarm.

Alderman Childs called attention to the need of an extra man, so as to give the permanent members of the department two days off in a month, as was done in every other city in the country. \$900 was a small amount and he thought this more necessary than a new repeater. Alderman Tolman's motion was then passed, and the \$1,700 stricken out, and on motion of Alderman Childs the \$900 for an extra man was adopted.

Alderman Pettee called attention to the lack of fire facilities on his side of the city, and urged the appropriation of \$2,500 for the purchase of a lot for an engine house at the Highlands, before all the vacant land was built upon.

Alderman Tolman said that the lot would be of no use without a house, and the finance committee thought the proper way would be to provide for this by a note, when the city was ready to build an engine or hose house as such a matter ought not to be in the tax levy.

Alderman Pettee's motion was lost.

Alderman Chadwick moved to put in the \$175 for a new wagon for the chief, and said that the city ought to insure his life if he had to use the old one. He had served 16 years, and had run 36 miles a day, except Sundays, during that time, which was about all that could be asked of a wagon.

Alderman Tolman said the committee had left out all not absolutely necessary. The motion to insert the \$175 finally prevailed.

Alderman Tolman moved to increase the salary of the assistant city clerk to \$1,000 from \$625, and Col. Kingsbury spoke of the necessity of having an experienced and reliable assistant, to take charge when he was obliged to be away, as he was at meetings of the board of regisitars, and attending to the duties involved under the new ballot law, which had increased his work tremendously. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of J. C. Brimblecom, his former assistant, and said that there were many things connected with the duties of the office which made it preferable to have a male assistant. The increase was voted.

Alderman Chadwick asked why the salary of the milk inspector had been cut down from \$250 to \$200.

Alderman Tolman said that the milk inspector was also agent of the board of health, and had the past year a salary of \$1,500. He had proved so unsatisfactory that it was thought \$200 would be sufficient.

Alderman Chadwick asked if the board of health was not satisfied with his services; they ought to know about the matter better than the aldermen. He moved to lay on the table, to discover if the board of health was satisfied.

Alderman Childs said that the agent compared very favorably with the board of health. If any board in the city works in an unbusiness like and unsatisfactory manner it was the board of health, and he quoted instances of its contradictory orders. He believed, however, that \$50 would be very liberal payment for the milk inspection work. All our milkmen are honest, and they are careful to use only pure water. The \$50 was then voted.

The appropriation for the hydrant caused some discussion, in the coarse of which Alderman Johnson said that it would be a good idea for the fire committee to investigate into what was paid for fire alarm boxes in other cities. He was informed that Newton was paying double the prices charged in some other places.

The whole budget was then voted, amounting to \$607,861.50, a reduction of \$249 from the figures of the lower branch.

DR. SHINN'S SERMON.

REV. DR. SHINN'S LECTURE IN THE GRACE CHURCH SUNDAY EVENING.

DR. SHINN'S third lecture in Grace church on "The Four Experiments" treated of John Eliot's work among the Indians, and was entitled, "The conversion of a Pagan Race to a Christian Civilization." He showed that Eliot aimed not only to evangelize the Indians, but to have them adopt, as far as they could, and as fast as they could, the civilization of the 17th century.

A brief sketch of the life of Eliot was given, in which the lecturer said that he regarded Eliot as far in advance of his age, man of wider sympathies, of keener vision, and of better spirit than most of his contemporaries. He looms up beyond the average men of his time, in the colony and in some important particulars leads them all. Referring to the biographies of Eliot, the lecturer thought it a singular misfortune that a man whose character was so grand and whose work so unique should have had Cotton Mather as his biographer; and that some others of a later date should have made such sorry work in presenting the career of the Puritan whose name all men would delight to honor if they knew more of his spirit and his undertakings. His life and labors are worthy of being studied, added Dr. Shinn, partly because he was so much better than many men of his generation, and partly because some of his plans for the solving of the Indian problem are the very plans most highly favored to-day by the friends of that race.

The lecturer then gave an account of the careful labors of Eliot in preparing to preach to the Indians, and of his successful missionary work, but more particularly of the Indian Village at South Natick, established by him and which went on so many years so successfully.

But the strong, wise, scholarly statesman and missionary, said the lecturer,

lived to see his work swept away before the folly and fury of man. Nothing is left of it here except the memory of a most wonderful experiment. What he did was well done. He is not responsible for its failure. Had others been as wise as he the whole aspect of the Indian question would have been changed in this country.

Although Eliot's Indian villages were swept away and obliterated, the example of such a man must always be an incentive to consecrated efforts. His motto was, "Prayer and pains-taking and faith in Christ, can do anything." The lecturer closed by a reference to the present policy of the nation towards the remnant of the Indian race, and urged the possibility of their being brought under the benign influences of the Christian religion.

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in what shape the feet may be.

Best Kangaroo, Flexible Bottom, no

squeak, \$6.50. Dongola, Flexible bot-

tom, no squeak.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Residential, commercial, and industrial topics, questions and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

JACK KEDGE AND HIS DREDGE

(Treasury Department, April 17, 1889) Ordered, that a certain dredge of domestic manufacture, reimported from Canada with an improvement, be refuted-free entry unless the improvement be detached.)

In all our broad land from east to west,

Among our wisest and our best,

Free-trader, reformer, protectionist,

Who understands our tariff laws

Enacted for the people's cause?—

Laws, taxing consumers one hundred per cent.

For flax men and meat men;

For wool men and steel men;

To whom the money is only lent;

With this purpose just,

To put it in trust;

That for higher wages it may be spent;

Can one hero hold out Tariff Law hold;

That my hero's could not these rhymes will unfold.

In Buffalo dwelt a certain Jack Kedge,
Who earned a scant living by help of a dredge.

A dredge you all know is a sort of a boat

Flat-bottomed, square-ended. In passing we note

A stout mast, and an arm like the arm of a crane

Which rises and falls and rises again,

Digging the mud from the harbor's bar

To make a safe channel for ships from afar.

It seems that Jack's fame as a dredger pro-

ved the fame of the Wolverine, that was the boat;

From Canada brought him an offer so sound,

He set sail at once for that region remote.

In Canada Jack four years did stay

Scraping canals and riverbeds clean,

Scraping his wits and making them keen,

Improving himself and his fortunes each day.

Improving his vessel, too,—dredge, I mean—

The thing that we called the Wolverine;

Jack always called it a vessel of ship;

And sailing upon it a voyage of trip;

The new mast was a straight Canadian pine,

Jack's rudder and helm are fixed as of yore;

The great arm newly made was Canadian elm,

And a coat of Canadian paint made all fine,

And one more improvement of which Jack could boast.

Making him famous on Ontario's coast,

Was a curious structure of wood, iron and ropes

With which on the bottom for anchor Jack grooves.

Anchors cast in a storm and hopelessly lost

Jack cast them again—trifling the cost.

(But the storm which Blaine to the windward did cast,

Jack cast not that—'twas meant to hold fast.)

Jack himself wore a Canadian hat,
A vest and a jacket, a short, and all that.

Canadian beef and wine flowed in his veins,

Canadian fish had nourished his brains,

Canadian oxygen filled either lung,

Canadian accents fell from his tongue.

As Canada's sons had painted his boat,

So Canada's sun gave him, too, a coat.

The boat was all gorgeous in blue, white, and red;

While Jack was plain brown from his feet to his head.

The contract is done; Jack turns his homeward home;

He crosses in safety Ontario's foam;

The stormy Gulf is bright; End he scours,

And sets on the water—see Buffalo's towers,

As gaily he sairs into Buffalo Bay

A revenue cutter hails the way.

"Ship ahoy," called the Officer, hailing the dredge.

"The Wolverine—Buffalo—Captain, Jack Kedge."

"Whence come you?" Said Jack, "From Canada's shore."

"To the Custom House steer; we need must know more."

The ship to the Custom House pier is secured;

Jack in his cabin is snugly immured,

With the Statutes (Revised) which he anxiously reads;

While not tasting, nor drinking, nor eating he heeds.

"I have it, I have it," at last cries he,

"Secti in two thousand, five hundred and three,

Paragraph size hundred forty and nine,

Qui legi, regi; the battle is mine.

The Free List, the Honest Reformer's hope,

My vessel and I are within its scope;

Articles made in the states you see,

May we take a load and be back free,

And nothing else—ah! that's me!

Or if they still claim the Wolverine

Section three thousand one hundred fourteen

Will do perhaps as a go-between.

It says we must pay a tax on repairs

And all improvements a vessel bears.

She is improved and so am I, too,

But we're still American, through and through;

I think it a curious thing, don't you,

To tax a man because he improves

His ship or himself—both move,

The ship moves, the man moves;

The man moves, the ship moves;

The Wolverine, dredge, manufactured at—

The Wolverine, dredge, manufactured at—

Was taken abroad and four years did ram.

Her captain's the growth of the Empire state,

From the ship to the shore she came late;

The two are but one. We bring you to see;

Permission be given to enter both fast.

The Collector read the petition through twice,

To see what repairs and improvements were made,

While not tasting, nor drinking, nor eating he heeds.

"I have it, I have it," at last cries he,

"Secti in two thousand, five hundred and three,

Paragraph size hundred forty and nine,

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Was taken abroad and four years did ram.

Her captain's the growth of the Empire state,

From the ship to the shore she came late;

The two are but one. We bring you to see;

Permission be given to enter both fast.

Jack read it and said as he handled it back,

"There's nothing to do but to undo, I guess,

It matters but little about the name,

To the Customs Collector;

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE C. TICHENOR,

Secretary.

The letter was read and then given to Jack.

Jack read it and said as he handled it back,

"There's nothing to do but to undo, I guess,

It matters but little about the name,

To the Customs Collector;

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE C. TICHENOR,

Secretary.

Jack took out the mast, the rudder and helm,

The anchor attachment, the arms made of elm;

And scraping and scrubbing a day and a night

Removes the gray coating of blue, red and white.

Then he strips from himself his Canadian wear

And wears on the dismantled dredge brown and bare.

He dives to the bottom of Buffalo's Bay,

And ere he returns to the light and the day,

He finds no queer accents of Canada's shore

And has thoroughly washed off the tan that he wore;

So they say.

Now at last naked Jack and his dredge enter On the clothes and the rest poor Jack pays the fee. Our country is safe, our labor's protected; And mark you, how soon, the harm is corrected. The anchor attachment is set up once more The mast with its arm stands as straight as the rudder and helm are fixed as of yore; And poor dripping Jack, To cover his back. Puts on the garments from Canada's shore.

This is the moral:—Don't go abroad! But if with this m'dar you cannot afford, And will leave your home In the land of the taxed pay customs and duty.

C. HOWARD WILSON,

THE CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

HERMAN E. HIBBARD NOMINATED FOR MAYOR. OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The citizens' party held a largely attended mass convention in Nickerson's Hall, West Newton, Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for mayor, two candidates for the common council and one for the board of aldermen in each ward, and candidates for the school board in Wards 1, 5, 6 and 7, where vacancies exist by reason of expired terms. The convention was called to order, under the new law, by Mr. Marcus Morton at 8.15 p.m. and the choice of a permanent chairman at once proceeded with. Mr. A. C. Mudge nominated for that office Mr. W. J. Follett of Ward 7 and he was the unanimous choice of the convention.

In assuming the chair, Mr. Follett explained his appreciation of the unanimity of the convention in its choice of a chairman. We are here this evening, he added, in furtherance of a principle for which we have been struggling ever since the nomination of that grand old mayor, J. Wesley Kimball. [Applause.] There are many of my associates in the Democratic party in this movement, for it is only since the inauguration of the citizens' party that Democrats of this city have had any voice in the nomination and selection of the men for the various city offices. The Democrats were excluded on account of their policies. The more liberal Republicans, recognizing the injustice of partisanship in municipal affairs, united with the Democrats in the citizens' movement, having for its object the nomination of the best men for city officers, irrespective of party affiliations. [Applause.]

With the inauguration of the citizens' movement, for the first time, the Democrats were allowed to have a voice in the selection of the men upon whom the expenditure of the people's money. The movement met with deserved success and it must be sustained, for it is useless to expect that the Republican party will ever allow the Democrats any voice in the selection of the municipal ticket. In my opinion, therefore, the endorsement of Mayor Burr by this convention would simply be a step towards breaking down the citizens' movement, a movement that is bringing us more nearly, year by year, upon an equality with the Republican party in this city. [Applause.] The Democrats were allowed to have a voice in the selection of the men upon whom the expenditure of the people's money. The movement met with deserved success and it must be sustained, for it is useless to expect that the Republican party will ever allow the Democrats any voice in the selection of the municipal ticket. In my opinion, therefore, the endorsement of Mayor Burr by this convention would simply be a step towards breaking down the citizens' movement, a movement that is bringing us more nearly, year by year, upon an equality with the Republican party in this city. [Applause.]

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Mayor Burr of Newton is another of the bright, young executive magistrates in the Massachusetts cities who has given good satisfaction and stands a good show of a re-election.

The above from the Boston Herald represents the sentiment of the majority of the voters of Newton, and there is every reason why Mayor Burr should be given a second term, as an endorsement of the faithful service he has given the city. Newton ought not to show itself ungrateful, and every intelligent man who has looked into the matter will confess that the present administration will compare very favorably with any of its predecessors, excellent as some of them were.

There was some talk of extravagance at the citizens' convention, but it was only for effect, as the present is the most economical administration that we have had in years. The fact that the appropriations have not been exceeded, that the tax rate has been reduced, while more has been accomplished with the city money than in former years, shows that there is no basis for such a charge. The convention acknowledged this when it renominated a majority of the present members for the board of aldermen, and also many leading members of the council. If they had really believed in the truth of their assertions, they would have made a total change in these officials, as it is they and not the mayor who make the appropriations, and are responsible for all expenditures. The mayor of Newton is a very limited monarch indeed, and yet Mayor Burr's influence has been on the side of economy.

The only definite charge made was that the salary of two or three City Hall officials had been increased in the present tax levy, by a small amount, so that another year they will get almost as much as a competent clerk or book-keeper. A case in point has happened this year, when the city lost a valuable employee because he was offered nearly double the salary that he received here, and for less work of the same character. Newton can well afford to pay fair salaries, and the slight increases made are hardly worth referring to.

It has always been the policy in Newton to promote a member of the city council to the mayoralty, and this has enabled the city to secure the services of representative and ambitious men, who were inspired to do their best by the hope of promotion. If a different policy is now adopted it will soon be impossible to get good men to serve in the council. A man who has never served in either branch knows very little of the details of the city business and it would take him the best part of his first term to master them. He would have no acquaintance with the members, no knowledge of who were fitted to serve on any special committee, and he would be liable to all sorts of mistakes. The position of mayor of Newton is by no means a sinecure, whose duties can be disposed of in a leisure hour one day in the week, but they take up the best part of a man's time, if he desires to discharge them faithfully, as any mayor of Newton would strive to do. A man without any experience is about as well fitted for mayor, as he would be for president of the Boston & Albany railroad.

It has always been the policy to give the mayor a second term, and there is no reason for departing from it now. Mayor Burr has shown himself a faithful official, earnest in enforcing the laws, and efficient in discharging his duties. He has made enemies, of course, every official who does his duty makes them, and no doubt both they and their friends will work earnestly to secure his defeat but this is all the more reason for giving him a second term, to demonstrate that a mayor of Newton who enforces the laws will be sustained by the people.

THE ALDERMANIC TICKET.

Both parties have nominated good tickets for aldermen, and in Wards Two, Four, Five and Six there are no contests, the people of those wards being satisfied with one good man, without trying to find two. Mr. Feeney in Ward Two has made one of the best councilmen in the lower branch, and there is every reason to expect that he will make fully as good a record as an alderman. Aldermen Johnson, Petree and Harbach have proved their good qualities and deserve a unanimous vote.

In Ward One the Republicans have nominated Mr. Lewis E. Coffin, a former

president of the council, a man who represents the Newton element, as he is a native of the city, and who made a good record in his former term of service. The citizens have nominated Councilman Rice, who has served creditably for the past two years.

In Ward Three the Republicans have made an excellent choice in Mr. Lawrence Bond, the present president of the council, and one of the strongest members of that body. Although a young man, Mr. Bond has presided as wisely as any former president, and has been very efficient on the committees of which he is a member, and also on the school board. He has well earned the honor of a promotion, and ought to be elected, as he probably will be, as the voters of Newton appreciate faithful and efficient service. He will make an excellent successor to Alderman Tolman. The citizens have put up Mr. H. H. Hunt, instead of endorsing Mr. Bond, as they were expected to do, being moved to do this probably by his undeserved defeat when a candidate for reelection, on account of the strong partisan feeling prevailing in a presidential year. Mr. Hunt is an excellent gentleman, but the office clearly belongs to Mr. Bond, and as both are of the same party, there is no politics at issue.

Ward Seven, the only other ward in which there is a contest, the candidates are Alderman Hamblen on the Republican side, and Mr. W. J. Follett on the part of the Citizens. Both are enterprising young business men, of excellent character, yet as Mr. Hamblen has served with credit in the common council and has just begun a term in the upper branch, he is evidently entitled to a re-election. He has done good work in the city council, and has shown an amount of backbone and independence in supporting important measures that have been of great value to the city. Several times it has happened that the passage or defeat of a measure depended upon his vote, and he has always advocated the right side with a heartiness and enthusiasm that have caused it to prevail. He is eminently a member to be depended on, and one who has made his influence felt. He has not been absent from important committee meetings, and it is very rarely that he has been absent from council meetings. The city needs such straight-forward and intelligent men, and for that reason he should be chosen by a good majority. Besides, as the Brighton Hill district was fixed up under the former aldermen residing there, it will be much cheaper to elect him, than to choose a man from a new district, who will want the whole of the highway appropriation in his vicinity. Mr. Hamblen has been very efficient in looking after the wants of his constituents, and on highway matters especially he has favored the policy of attending to the main thoroughfares before spending large sums on side streets.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The nominations for school committee are now all in and with one or two exceptions an excellent choice has been made, men having been chosen who are satisfactory to all classes. It is on election day that the people have some influence over the school board, and members who have treated public opinion with contempt all through their term have on that day to face the music.

In Wards One and Seven, good men have been secured in Messrs. Chas. A. Drew and George C. Travis, and they are so satisfactory that no opposition will be made to them. In Ward Five the two old members have been renominated, Messrs. Frank J. Hale and A. B. Putney. Mr. Hale will be satisfactory to the rest of the city, but it is not possible to say this of Mr. Putney. It is surprising that Ward Five could not find an able man to represent it on the school board, one with liberal views on educational matters and able to act impartially, but probably the ward thinks that Mr. Hale has ability, independence and fairness enough for two. Mr. Putney will probably run far behind his ticket, although as there is no opposition he will be elected.

In Ward Six the real contest will come, both parties having united on Mr. A. D. S. Bell, one of the best selections that could have been made, and the Citizens selecting Rev. A. E. Lawrence and the Republicans Mr. C. C. Barton. It is one of the humors of the campaign that the Ward Six Republican caucus, which objected to Councilman Richardson on the ground that he was a Democrat, should endorse such a pronounced Democrat as Mr. Barton, while the Citizens' convention should have refused to nominate him, although he was present in person at the meeting of Nov. 13th.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison is carrying on a brilliant fight in favor of free wool, which he shows is absolutely necessary to the success of our woolen mills, and the Boston Traveller finds that it is not safe to tackle him.

It would have been much wiser for the Republican convention to have refused to revive old troubles by putting up a new man, in spite of the endorsement of the caucus. There have been good precedents for this, notably when Mr. Weed was forced upon Ward Seven, two years ago, in spite of the protest of its caucus. Mr. Weed's vote was not a large one, it will be remembered, and as we have the Australian ballot law this year, the same tactics cannot be employed that succeeded in the case of Mr. Dickinson last year.

For the past three years Mr. Barton has been the leader of the school board, and under his autocratic sway measures have been carried through regardless of the wishes of the minority of the members. The public has been plainly told that no petitions would be treated with respect, that did not coincide with his policy, and the result of his management of the High School has caused that institution to lose much of its popularity, while its expenses have been extravagantly increased.

Now the High School is of much more importance to the city than Mr. Barton or any claims that he can possibly have

on any party. Every good citizen should desire to see public confidence restored in its management, and to have both parents and pupils look upon it with the old favor. To choose a new man in the place of Mr. Barton would be a step in this direction, especially a man so well qualified as Rev. Mr. Lawrence. Such a change would be beneficial both to the school and to the board, and would be of good hope for the future. The school has lost a large number of boys in the past two years, who were a credit to the school, because their parents were dissatisfied with their progress, and it is even said, though we cannot vouch for its truth, that Mr. Barton has also sent his sons to a private school. It is certainly high time for a change.

NOT A PARTISAN MATTER.

Some of our friends who support the citizens' ticket have expressed their griefed surprise because the GRAPHIC does not support the whole citizens' ticket, but the GRAPHIC is not an organ and believes in supporting the best men, especially in city elections, where it makes no difference in the policy pursued by a candidate, which party nominated him. If the Republicans put up the best men, they ought to be supported. The Republicans this year have shown a commendable degree of non-partisanship, with a few exceptions, as in Ward Six, where Councilman Richardson was nominated by acclamation, and then the vote was reconsidered and he defeated by a small vote. This was a mistake, and is regretted by many prominent Republicans of the ward, who have expressed their intention of voting for Mr. Richardson, who has made an excellent official. Another mistake of the Republicans, this time in convention, was in reviving old troubles by renominating Messrs. Barton and Putney on the school board. It would have been much better to have disposed of the matter finally by choosing new men, and we hope Rev. Mr. Lawrence will be elected. Otherwise the Republican convention did very well, and did not ask a man's politics. The citizens also made mistakes, especially in not nominating Mr. Bond of Ward Three for the board of aldermen. Every citizen has the right this year to select the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and the best men ought to win, no matter where they got their nomination, or what their politics are. A regular attendance at the meetings of the city council, and a careful observation of city affairs, has furnished some conscientious opinions on the merits of candidates, which are presented in this issue.

THE CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

The citizens' convention was a very enthusiastic affair, and the large attendance showed a commendable interest in city politics. It seemed also to be a very united body of men and there was a good sprinkling of prominent Republicans in the audience, which gave it a non-partisan air. Some noticeable features of the convention were the defeat of Mr. W. H. Mague, who desired a place on the Ward Three committee, and a similar defeat of Mr. C. C. Barton, who was present to secure a nomination from the convention for the school committee. He heard some very plain speeches, especially from Mr. Redpath, who said that the convention owed nothing to Mr. Barton, as he had worked against the Citizens' ticket last year, and done his best to defeat it. It was noticeable that Mr. Barton and Mr. Mague received about the same number of votes in the convention, and the question has been asked if they have formed a partnership.

The citizens no doubt acted with great wisdom in the matter, and their organization seems to be in a very healthy condition. Their leaders express themselves as very hopeful of the success of their ticket, but no one but Mayor Kimball have ever led a Citizens' movement to success as yet, in Newton. They promise to put in some hard work, and at any rate they will keep their organization up and will stand a good show next year, when both parties will have new men in the field. A full report of the proceedings of the convention will be found in another column.

In another column will be found a very interesting account of the vacation school held by the Social Science Club at Nonantum the past summer, and the great success of the experiment. The account is an extract from the notes of the secretary at the meeting of Nov. 13th.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison is carrying on a brilliant fight in favor of free wool, which he shows is absolutely necessary to the success of our woolen mills, and the Boston Traveller finds that it is not safe to tackle him.

The City Clerk has a very important notice about the filing of nomination papers for the city election, which the committees having the matter in charge should attend to, in order to have all the names placed on the ticket.

Mr. Elliott J. Hyde of Ward Five will be a candidate for the Presidency of the council, and Mr. E. T. Wiswall's friends have already nominated him, so that he promises to be the usual good-natured candidate.

Take Care Of Your Eyes.

When we review the great field of visual difficulties and observe the immense amount of suffering and functional nervous disorders which are now being relieved daily by the proper adjustment of lenses to defective eyes, we cannot fail to understand how important it is to all to have our eyes diagnosed and our spectacles adjusted by a competent person. The GRAPHIC takes great pleasure in recommending its readers to call at the Optical Institute, 52 Boylston St, which is in charge of Dr. Hathaway and Dr. Draper, who have gained great proficiency in the detection and correction of visual defects with lenses.

MARRIED.

PRATT—HILL—At Newton Centre, Nov. 20, by Rev. O. S. Stearns, Eugene W. Pratt and Beatrix M. Hill, both of Newton.

MCINTIRE—WOODS—At Newtonville, Nov. 20, by Rev. George Butters, West Newtonshire and S. McIntire Woods, both of Newton.

ARMSTRONG—MARCY—At Newtonville, Nov. 20, by Rev. Geo. S. Batters, Wm. E. Armstrong of Newton Centre and Harriet M. Marcy of Newton.

FENTON—WITHEROW—At Grace Church Newton, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn, Mr. Thomas Fenton and Miss Elizabeth Mary Withrow, both of Waverley.

KING—HUNT—PEASE—At Malden, Nov. 12, by Rev. Theo. C. Pease, Ebridge Allen King and Mary Clark Humphrey.

SHANNON—DOLAN—At Newton, Nov. 17, by Rev. Michael Timothy Dennis Shannon and Ellen Dolan.

DIED.

SPAULDING—At Newton, Nov. 18, Elizabeth Hall, only daughter of Rev. Henry G. and Lucy W. Spaulding, 17 years, 11 months, 12 days.

KELLEY—At Newton, Nov. 13, James Kelley, 31 years.

STRONG—At Newton Upper Falls, Nov. 18, Thomas Simpson, 55 years, 10 months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Bicycle 50-52 in., Special Club Nickled, ball bearing and used but little; price low. Address Box 107, Newtonville.

TO LET—WEST NEWTON—Suite of six rooms, 24 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, 10 ft. high, from depot; plenty of fruit and shade trees. Price \$15.50. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—A hand inker printing press, 12 by 14 fonts of type; 9000 words; 1000 illustrations; tools to fit it in an amateur office. Price \$15.00. Apply to Richard A. Cody, Carlton Street, Newton.

FOR SALE—In WEST NEWTON—Within 3 minutes' walk of City Hall, a desirable house lot, containing 9000 feet. Several pear trees, a small willow, etc. Excellent neighborhood. Price \$1000. Apply to Box 173, West Newton.

TO LET—A large, sunny, newly furnished room, with board, suitable for man and wife; also, one for single gentleman or lady; in a safe private family, and in a desirable locality; no rooming girls, etc. Apply to Mr. W. H. Barnes, 107 Franklin Street, Boston.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Having leased my estate on Mt. Ida, I would like to hire a furnished house for the winter. Address immediately J. M. Clapp, 66 Hanover St., Boston.

FOR SALE—A top box-buggy, nearly new, with a very good harness. Price \$25.00. Apply to H. E. Hubbard, Can be seen in shop of Murray & Farrell, Newton.

TIENEMENTS TO LET—P. O. Sullivan, 55-57 Newton St., Newtonville.

TO LET—On Parker street, Newton Centre, house of 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, set tub, high sunny location, rent \$17 per month. Apply to D. W. Eagles.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS CAN BE SECURED for the winter, at Mrs. FRANKLAND'S corner Centre and Hollis Sts.; six o'clock dinners.

WANTED—Second hand furniture, any part that they would like to sell, or any articles that a purchaser by applying to John Flood, Nonantum Block, or at his house, cor. of Centre and Pearl streets, Newton. Telephone 62-3111.

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French door, 12 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, 10 ft. high, all modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, 8 Edredge Street.

Number Your Houses

And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.

If you do not know your number, enclose a post card, addressed with your name and street to the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return it with your correct number. You can get the best.

Bronze Metal Nickled Plated

2 inch numbers at

BARBER BROS., HARDWARE STORE.

No 415 Centre Street.

WILEY S EDMANDS, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

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North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., of London.

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Insurance effected in strongest Stock and Mu

tual Companies.

NEWTON OFFICE: 417 Centre Street. BOSTON OFFICE: 25 Congress Street. Telephone 2721. 726

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mrs. Charlotte Clapp, President of the Boston M. C. S. Club, will give a series of talks

upon Christian Science Mind Healing, in the college parlors, No. 3 Wellington Street, second door from Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

All are welcome to attend.

Dates and Times of Meetings.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 3:00 P. M.—Subject, "Growth, maturity and decay and its spiritual and material significance."

Thursday, Dec. 12, 4:45 P. M.—Subject, "The medicinal potency of mind, or thirteen years with the sick."

Thursday, Dec. 19, 3:00 P. M.—Subject, "The uses and possibilities of prayer."

Mrs. Clapp, house the sick daily.

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MASSACHUSETTS COLLATERAL BANK

Room 93, over Houghton & Duton's New Store, Ent.

raining to Boston, No. 1 Beacon Street, cor. Tremont Street, Boston.

THIS BANK will hereafter make loans on all kinds of personal property, including description of Merchandise in stock or warehous

NEWTON'S POSTAL CAR ROUTE.

DETAILS OF THE NEW SERVICE FROM BOSTON TO BOSTON, VIA CIRCUIT RAIL-ROAD.

The new postal route on the Boston & Albany railroad, via the Newton circuit railway, to be known as the Newton Circuit Railway Postoffice, commenced operations Monday. The postoffice car starts from Riverside at 6.40 a.m., and arrives in Boston at 7.15 a.m. It will deliver, but not receive mails, on that trip, except at Newton, from which office a mail will be dispatched. The car leaves Boston at 7.35 a.m. on its second trip, by way of Brookline and Newton Centre, making the complete circuit and arriving again in Boston at 8.45 a.m. On its third trip it leaves Boston at 12 m., making the round trip via main line in one hour and ten minutes. The next trip is made via Brookline and Newton Centre, starting at 2.35 p.m. from Boston and arriving at Boston at 3.50 p.m. At 4.25 p.m. the car leaves Boston and makes the trip around the circuit by way of the main line. On its last trip, the car leaves Boston at 10 p.m., arriving at Riverside at 6.45 p.m., delivering mails only. The postal car supplies the following post-offices: Allston, Brighton, Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Highlands, Newton Centre, Chestnut Hill and Brookline. Under the new arrangement, mails will not be taken from the cranes by the through express trains. The following mails from the Newton office have been discontinued: The 7.40 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. to Boston. The New York morning mail and the early mail from Boston will be taken on the new postoffice car at Riverside, as will also the afternoon southern and western mails. No mail will be thrown off from express trains, except the 5 a.m. from Boston and 5.45 a.m. from New York, which will drop mails at Newton as usual. An important feature of the new arrangement will be the arrival of the morning mails from New York and the East, an hour earlier than at the Auburndale, West Newton and Newtonville post-offices. The exchange of mails between Newton Lower Falls and Auburndale has been discontinued.

The postal car has proved to be a popular and valuable addition to the mail service in this city and its advantages over the old system are very great, especially regarding time in the receipts of mail. Formerly, letters from Newton to Newtonville (as an example of the old system) were first forwarded to the Boston postoffice and then sent to their ultimate destination. Now, the mail between these points is made up of the postal car and delivered promptly at the station where the postoffice is located. The postal car service was advanced, as was before stated in this paper by Chief Clerk Shepardson of the U. S. Railway Mail Service, and the plan was approved by the general superintendent of the U. S. railway mail service, Mr. J. Lowrie Bell of Washington, D. C., who authorized the establishment of the new postal car route.

THE POMROY HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS LAST SATURDAY.

The annual meeting of this worthy charity was held at its pleasant home on Hovey street last Saturday, and the old board of directors and officers were unanimously re-elected. Miss Boyden, superintendent of the home, made her annual report and Mr. N. T. Allen made the annual report of the directors. It gave briefly the history of the Home, first started by the children's Aid Society of Boston at Newton Centre, under the care of Mrs. Rebecca Pomroy. In 1872 the school was discontinued by the Boston society, for lack of support, and friends in this city determined that the school should be continued, and the present house was secured and the home opened Nov. 8, 1872. Mainly by the aid of the ladies of the Home has been enabled to care for its twenty inmates, and the home was purchased and paid for some five years since. Fifty-two orphans and destitute girls have been connected with the Home, and received its beneficial training. After leaving the home the girls are still followed with parental care and oversight. The board of incorporation is made up of one lady from each of the twenty-seven Protestant churches in Newton, who at the annual meeting elect the directors, upon whom the immediate management of the home devolves. Mr. Allen paid a high tribute to the superintendent and her assistant, who manage everything so excellently, and make such a true home for the children, and endeavor to make them true and noble women, who shall be able to support themselves. The Home is sustained by voluntary gifts from the various churches, one young lady in each church assuming charge of the collections. The total annual expense of maintaining the Home is about \$2,500.

Before the annual meeting there was an entertainment by the pupils, consisting of music and recitations, much enjoyed by the visitors, and also an exhibition of their needle-work, in which special attention was given to the neat specimens of darning and plain needle-work, which showed that the pupils are carefully trained. In the kitchen samples of bread made by the pupils and laundry work was shown, and visitors were shown over the house, admiring greatly the perfect order and neatness which always prevails in this model home.

It was found that the local donations for the past year were insufficient to pay the current expenses by about \$1,000. Thereupon Mr. George W. Quincy of Boston, who was present, proposed to be one of a number of gentlemen to make up the sum and subscribed \$25. The gentlemen of Newton are therefore appealed to, and requested to respond by sending contributions to the Treasurer, Andrew S. March.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A HARMONIOUS AND QUIET GATHERING OF THE LEADERS.

The Republican convention was held at Nickerson's hall, West Newton, on Wednesday evening, and Mr. J. Edward Hollis was chosen chairman and Mr. C. Bowditch Coffin secretary. The credentials committee reported all the delegates

present except Mr. H. E. Cobb of Ward 1, who was expected later.

Nominations for mayor were called for and Mr. E. W. Wood presented the name of Heman M. Burr, the present mayor, saying that it was a pleasure to acknowledge the faithful services of Mr. Burr, his constant and regular work for the city, his excellent appointments to committee places, which had had great influence in the satisfactory performance of the city business, his faithful performance of his duties at the school board, visiting personally the city schools. He had been very earnest in enforcing the rules and thus carrying out the expressed wishes of the citizens, as the records of the police court would show, and he believed that his administration was endorsed by a large majority of the citizens, who desired that he should be given another term. Newton had always been fortunate in its mayors, but it was no dispraise of his predecessor to say that none of them had excelled him in faithfulness to the duties of the office, and in efficiency. It was perhaps fortunate that he had had the assistance of a board of aldermen most of whom were men of long experience in city affairs, but no small share of the excellence of the present administration was due to the mayor, and he had the approval of a large majority of the citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. Pickard seconded the nomination and it was made by a rising vote, all the delegations rising.

THE ALDERMEN.

Nominations for aldermen were then called for, and Mr. H. J. Woods presented the name of Lewis E. Coffin of Ward 1, who was chosen unanimously, as were all the candidates, as follows, there being no contests.

Alderman Chadwick presented the name of Councilman John A. Fenn of Ward 2, who was nominated. Mr. E. W. Wood said the delegates regretted that Alderman Tolman had refused to serve again from Ward 3, but they could follow civil service reform principles and present the name of Mr. Lawrence Bond, president of the council, who had well earned a promotion. Mr. Bond was chosen.

Mr. E. H. Hardy presented the name of Alderman Frederick Johnson of Ward 4; Mr. J. W. Mitchell presented Alderman Geo. E. Petrie's name of Ward 5, and Mr. Robert H. Gardner presented Alderman Wm. F. Harbach as the choice of Ward 6, all of whom were chosen.

Mr. W. P. Ellison presented the name of Alderman E. S. Hamblen, who had served faithfully in the Common Council and had just been chosen alderman to fill a vacancy. Mr. Hamblen was chosen unanimously.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Nominations for school committee were made without speeches, as follows:

Ward 1, Chas. A. Drew; Ward 5, Frank J. Hale, A. B. Putney; Ward 6, C. C. Barton, A. D. S. Bell; Ward 7, Geo. C. Travis. On motion of Mr. W. E. Webster, the ward and city committee were authorized to fill vacancies and the convention adjourned, after a very short session.

THIEVES ON THE RAMPAGE.

SEVEN HOUSES ENTERED—SILVER, MONEY AND JEWELRY STOLEN.

Newton was visited by professional breakers at an early hour Monday morning. Seven residences were entered, but the thieves were not successful in capturing a large amount of booty. At L. S. Ward's house, corner of Homer and Pleasant streets, two gold breast pins and a small sum of money were taken; at Henry Ross' house, Walnut street, the thieves captured 12 silver teaspoons, two silver tablespoons, one sugar spoon and \$2 in money. The residences of Arthur Neilson, Homer street; Mrs. E. T. Eldridge and C. W. Leonard, Forest Avenue, and Simon White, Clinton street, were also entered, but nothing of value taken. A new vacant house, corner of Waverly and Tremont street, was entered and a quantity of carpenter's tools valued at \$10 were stolen. Entrance was effected generally by the use of nippers. At Neilson's house, the thieves entered through the bulkhead; at Mr. Ross' house, the rear window fastening was forced, and the same method was adopted in gaining admission to the Leonard house. The police of the central station are working on the cases.

Hard at Work.

Nearly all eminent persons are now engaged in preparing valuable and important contributions to The Youth's Companion for 1890.

Mr. Gladstone is getting together his reminiscences of Motley, the Historian; Justin McCarthy is writing all his personal recollections of great Prime Ministers; Sir Morell Mackenzie is thinking of what he shall say to The Companion readers on the training of their voices in youth; Captain Kennedy is recalling the exciting episodes of his five hundred different trips across the Atlantic, and making notes for his articles; P. T. Barnum is preparing the account of how he secured his White Elephant; General Wolsey is arranging to tell the boys how they can endure hardships; Carroll D. Wright is securing statistics about the boy and girl laborers of America, what they do and what they earn; Hon. James G. Blaine is writing a paper for our young politicians; popular authors are at work on serial stories; the Presidents of three leading American colleges will give advice to boys on their future; Tyndall and Shaler are to talk about the wonders of nature; Marion Harland promises to entertain the girls, while Lieutenant Schwatka will take the boys in imagination to the loneliest place in the United States.

There are hundreds of pleasures in store for the Companion readers of 1890. Every one is hard at work, as you see. \$1.75 will admit you to 52 weeks of these entertainments. Send for Full Prospectus for 1890 to The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

Industrial Education.

At the meeting of the Social Science Club, held Nov. 13th, the matter of Industrial Education in Newton was considered, reports of the vacation schools being the main feature of the morning's discussion. There was some delay in planning the season's work, as it was hoped the city would see the need of establishing such a school in a suitable location. But that not being the case, a sewing school was opened at Nonantum under the management of some members

of the Club in the rooms generously provided for that use by Mr. H. W. Wellington. The teachers of that school feel that a good work was accomplished, a beginning made, and opportunities disclosed for more extended work. A large field is opened, and need was shown not only for sewing and carpentry schools, but for a Kindergarten, and a cooking school. The session of the school was ten weeks. At first thirty names were enrolled, but the numbers increased, so that seventy-three were connected with the school during the session. The average membership was fifty-four and average attendance forty. Five teachers were required, the principal, two regular assistants, and two members of the Club or their friends. Two hundred and fifty garments were completed; aprons, night dresses, undergarments, dresses, pillow cases, besides bags, patch-work and trim work. Three hundred yards of material were purchased, the pupils were required to pay the cost of the cloth used in the garments, thread, needles, etc., being furnished. Instruction was given in regard to the correct and careful use of sewing materials with the aim also to train the judgement and taste. Report was kept of attendance, grade of work and deportment and a good record was shown. The parents showed much interest and grateful appreciation of the benefit to the children.

Later in the summer the generosity of friends enabled the Club to start a carpentry school, and the announcement was hailed with joy—one hundred boys at first claiming admission. But the varied claims of vacation pleasures and duties were so strong, and the real attendance was much smaller, about twenty retaining membership through the session of five weeks. A class of girls was added the last two weeks, and good work was done by both classes. A large number of articles made were shown at the meeting, showing the good results of the teaching.

The Thompsonville school, organized last year by the Club, was well carried on this summer by the efforts of Christian Endeavor of Newton Centre, the members of last season's scholars being very glad to renew their membership. There were twenty-seven scholars, average attendance twenty. One hundred garments were made, mostly large ones, there being twenty dresses among them. Much interest was shown by parents and scholars. Mr. Sawin of the Bigelow school was present at the meeting, and testified to his interest in this work, and hoped to see a general awakening to its needs in our schools. Rev. T. J. Holmes of Newton Centre added his kind word of interest and encouragement. A pertinent extract from an article by Dr. Bartol was read, showing his belief that "children were inordinately taught but insufficiently trained." There is now so general an interest throughout this country and Europe in Manual training; the eye and hand guided and helped by the mind; the mind developed by careful use of eye and hand, that it is to be hoped that Newton will not fail to see and use the opportunities for increasing the means for the thorough education of her children—Extract from the Secretary's Report.

THE PLAYERS.

THIRD SEASON AND EIGHTH SERIES OF THEIR ENTERTAINMENTS.

The performances given by "The Players" at West Newton are always social events and are watched for with pleasant anticipation. The production of Gilbert's "Engaged" Wednesday and Thursday nights at City Hall were of especial interest, being the first presentation by the club, this their third season, and because several names new to the Players' stage appeared in the cast.

The audience was representative of the culture and social life of Newton and here and there were seen well known people from Boston and suburbs. From the rise of the curtain on the first scene until it dropped upon the affecting tableau at the close of the play, the spectators were thoroughly interested and appreciative. As one after another of the company presented some bit of his part with special effectiveness, the onlookers could restrain neither their applause nor their mirth and the final scene occurred amidst roars of laughter.

The players seemed to enter into the spirit of the plot and the ridiculous situations and the absurd conversations were given with a seriousness and an earnestness that the audience found hard to resist. The first scene was prettily staged and the first appearance was greeted with applause.

As Cheviot Hill, Mr. T. E. Stutson was very successful, many of those present declaring it one of the very best of his many successful assumptions behind the Playhouse footlights. Mr. James Walker Jr., made an excellent Belgravian, succeeding admirably in his final assurance of fidelity to his dear girl, whomever she might be. Of the four ladies who took part three were cast by Players for the first time and the anticipation that they would add materially to the strength of the active list of the club was fully justified by the outcome of their first effort on the stage. Mrs. Walter H. Stearns as Maggie was "very beautiful" very winsome and enough of a lowland lass to transport one to the Border Land of Scotland. In Mrs. Stearns the Players have added a valuable member to their active list. Miss Francis A. Raymond was a good Minnie, especially successful when talking matters of business. Miss Adele A. Felix as Parker wrought out all that the part contained and gave promise of success in future in more important parts. It is hardly necessary to more than mention Mrs. Annie P. Call as Belinda for she is so well known and such a favorite with the audience.

Following the cast: Mr. H. W. Spurr, who repeated his usual success. Angus Macallister was unperformed by Mr. E. W. Spurr, who has hitherto been seen only in very minor parts. Both nights he made a very good impression. His Scotch dialect being natural and the general tone of his assumption very satisfactory. Mr. Chas. T. Davis appeared among the Players for the first time and was deservedly well received.

Following is the cast: Cheviot Hill, a young man of property, Mr. T. E. Stutson; Belgravian, his friend, Mr. Jas. Walker, Jr.; Mrs. Sympson, Mr. Edward C. Burrage; Angus Macallister; a Lowland Peasant Lad, Mr. E. W. Spurr; Major McGillicuddy, Mr. Chas. T. Davis;

Belinda Treherne, Miss Annie P. Call; Minnie, Sympson's Daughter, Miss Francis A. Raymond; Mrs. Macfarlane, a Lowland Widow, Miss Georgiana M. Harris; Maggie, her daughter, a Lowland Lassie, Mrs. Walter H. Stearns; Parker, Minnie's maid, Miss Adele A. Felix.

The music by the class of '88, N. H. S. Orchestra, was especially good, and agreeably filled the wants between the acts. The next performances will be given in February.

Miss Hapgood's Case.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

The candidature of Mr. Charles C. Barton reminds me of an incident connected with the school board of 1888. It is in connection with the case of Miss Hapgood who was dismissed from her position as teacher, practically to make room for another lady who had influence with the committee of Ward 2, and who was recommended for Miss Hapgood's place by a relative, a member of the committee alluded to. Miss Hapgood fully expected to assume the duties of her position after a year's leave of absence and received the assurances of the superintendent to strengthen that impression. When a successor was appointed, she sent a communication to the school board asking for an explanation. The communication was placed on file, agreed to, to a corrected plan, which, it is said, Mr. Barton was a party to. Very few members of the board possessed a knowledge of the nature of the communication, which Mr. Barton simply alluded to as relating to the schools in Newtonville, although the GRAPHIC somehow obtained a copy and printed it. The communication was not acted upon in a proper spirit and members of the board were practically deceived as to the character of its contents. Such methods of procedure are questionable and provoke deserved criticism.

S. A. D.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Sabbath was of an unusual character and consisted of a blackboard Bible talk. Mr. W. F. Morse of Everett had charge of the meeting and so illustrated the plan of the Bible as to make it very interesting. The books of the Old Testament were classified in the points of a star, as they all looked forward to something beyond.

The books of the New Testament were enclosed in a circle, as denoting completeness. The New Testament completes the Old Testament. Mr. Morse brought in many new ideas and three which will be lasting. Mr. Leach was present with Mr. Morse and kindly rendered two solos.

The meeting next Sabbath will be in charge of Mr. H. C. Sawin, vice-president of the Association. All are invited.

Mastication.

Neglect to use the teeth is a prominent cause of their decay. The food of the average American is so finely prepared, and so much liquid is used while eating that there is little use for the teeth, and any organ used becomes comparatively unhealthy.

If food is taken into the mouth in such a state as to require considerable mastication, and the requisite amount of time is allowed for the process, the teeth acquire a solidity, and the salivary glands a more healthy activity; not only are these organs improved, but the process of digestion receives much benefit.

Dr. H. E. JOHNSON.

West Newton.

Can This Be True?

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

I hear that Mr. C. C. Barton, the present chairman of the school committee, has been renominated for the school board. If reports are correct Mr. Barton has so little confidence in the results of his management of the High School, that he sends his sons to a private school. Would it not be better to select a committee-man who does not in this manner cast a slur over our High School?

INQUIRER.

INQUIRER.

Read Fund Lectures.

A limited number of admission tickets (without reserved seats) will be given out by the committee. Holders of these tickets can take unoccupied seats five minutes before the lectures begin. All the reserved seats have been assigned.

THE STEEL SECTIONAL DRAPING FORM HAS NO EQUAL. Fits everyone. Do not buy until examining this at S. N. UFFORD & SON 12 West St., Boston. Send for circulars. Figure made exactly one's form and size.

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12

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All kinds of clothing Dyed and Prepared at short notice. Special rates to clothing houses.

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Goods sent for and delivered.

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Boylston Street.

Near Washington.

12

BOYLSTON

THE PONY WHIPPED THE BEAR.

Young Duncan Declined to Accept the Bear in Payment for the Service.

Two men who belong to a tribe of wandering Russians now camping in Wisconsin woods, were nearly killed by a big brown grizzly bear last evening after a desperate battle, on Dark Run lane, near Trenton avenue. They were rescued by the bravery of Albert Duncan, the 15-year-old son of Lieut. Duncan, of the Fifteenth police district.

The bear belongs to the two men who were attacked, and they make a precarious living by taking him on dancing tours. When on these tours he is always securely muzzled and led by a chain. Yesterday the men thought they would see how the bear would behave while off the chain and released of his muzzle. The animal acted in a docile manner for the greater part of the day, and the men thought that he had become entirely domesticated. About 6 o'clock in the evening they sat down by the roadside in Dark Run lane and began eating some slices of bread which they carried in their pockets.

They were entirely oblivious of brum, who was hungry, too. The powerful brute finally decided to seize a share of the feast, and he crawled up to one of the men and seized the unsuspecting wanderer in his claws. The victim shouted, and his companion sprang to his help. He tried to get his friend from the bear's clutches, but his efforts only served to further anger the beast. He held his victim with one powerful front claw, while he extended the other and drew the second man to him.

When both men found themselves fairly in the bear's clutches they screamed in terror. They struggled in every way to release themselves from the vice like grasp, but were unsuccessful. While they were fighting against almost certain death young Duncan, who was riding a mustang not far away, heard their piteous appeals for help and dashed to the rescue.

He took in the situation at a glance and bravely tried to ride his pony, head first, into the bear. This was more than his spirited steed could be forced to do. Falling in this the boy turned the horse's head around and backed it up against the bear. He was just in time.

The bear was about to bring his ponderous jaws down on one of the men's shoulders when the little mustang, provoked by contact with the unyielding mass, let fly his heels with such force as to literally kick the burly grizzly half across the lane. The bear was so surprised by this sudden and unexpected attack that he dropped his human load and started to turn to face his new enemy. Before he could get fairly into a fighting position the little mustang's heels again flew out and again the bear now thoroughly confused and vanquished, dropped in a heap.

It was the work of only a few moments' time to place the chain and muzzle on the defeated brute. The two men were almost stripped. Their clothing was in rags and they were badly scratched and bruised in their encounter. They were so grateful to young Duncan that they wanted to make him a present of the bear, but the boy sensibly declined. His timely presence and novel method of warfare undoubtedly saved the lives of the two men.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Making the Sun Work.

One of the most notable inventions displayed at the Paris exhibition is an apparatus for transforming the heat of the sun into motive power for pumping water and other mechanical uses. It is the device of a French inventor named Charles Tellier.

This apparatus is of great interest as foreshadowing the time when solar heat, in combination with electric transmission of force, will be made to furnish motive power for all engines, and take the place of coal and steam—a change which will vastly cheapen manufacturers and travel, and greatly enhance human comfort the world over.

The heat which comes to the earth in the sun's beams is, as has long been known, the equivalent of from one to five or more horse power for every square yard of the earth's surface, according to the latitude and the season of the year.

The utilization of this waste heat, its conversion into usable power, has been the study of inventors, and much time and great sums of money have been spent upon it. M. Tellier's contrivance aims to accomplish this object.—Swedesboro News.

A Famous Wooden Leg.

A celebrated wooden leg has been discovered in an old Vincennes shop, which was once a smithy. There is abundant evidence that the relic in question is the sham limb which replaced the leg which Gen. Daumesnil lost in the big wars of the first Napoleon. This rugged old warrior defended the fortress of Vincennes against the allied army, and is famous for having said to the invaders, when summoned to give up the place: "Bring me back my leg which you shot off and you shall have my keys!" The wooden leg now found had been sent by Daumesnil to a Vincennes smith in order to be "shod," as the general himself expressed it. Before the article was sent back the old warrior died suddenly, and his sham limb remained in the ancient smithy until the present day. It will now be placed in the artillery museum of the Hotel des Invalides among many other martial and historic souvenirs.—London Telegraph.

Leprosy in the Northwest.

Dr. Armaur Hansen, a Norwegian savant, recently visited this country, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota examined a number of lepers who had emigrated from Norway. He arrived at the interesting result that of 100 of such emigrants the offspring has remained free to the third generation. This, the author believes, shows emphatically that leprosy is not a hereditary disease. He thinks that the different mode of life in the new country does not afford the same opportunity of contagion as given by the peculiar conditions of life in Norway.—Chicago Tribune.

His Ears All Right.

Everybody who travels on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad knows Conductor John Dinges. He is one of the greatest jokers in the service, and when not punching tickets is busy telling stories or perpetrating a joke. Conductor Dinges' ears are historical. They are remarkable, not for their size, but for their wonderful pliability. His favorite trick is to double up his ears and then stuff them far into the orifice. This makes them look as if they had been mashed with a crowbar.

The other night, while the train was speeding along toward Altoona at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, Dinges doubled his ears and passed through the fourth car. Nearly all the passengers were ladies. They regarded Dinges with amazement. The conductor's face wore a look of superb unconsciousness. One old lady with iron-gray curls and a pug nose could not take her eyes from the ears. When Dinges passed through the car again her curiosity was so great that she could not resist the temptation to stop him.

"What's the matter with your ears, conductor?" she asked.

"Nothing," he replied, innocently, as he elevated his eyebrows, and the ears flew back to their normal position.

The old lady nearly fainted.—Philadelphia, Nov. 19.

The Discovery of America.

A special from Albany tells of a discovery made by Professor Muivil Dewey, director of the New York state library, while visiting the national library of France. He went into the manuscript department, and there saw a fine looking man, with white mustache, with his nose in a yellow and musty manuscript. As he approached, the man raised his head and disclosed his identity. He was none other than Gen. Daniel Butterfield. The manuscript in which he was interested was one of St. Brenden, a notable abbot in the Sixth century. The Latin manuscript, which was poorly written, seemed to relate to the discovery of America. Gen. Butterfield told Professor Dewey that he had discovered the manuscript by accident, about three weeks previously, and had become so interested in it that he would remain until he completed reading it. "He had pored over it so long," said Professor Dewey, "that he could read it faster than I could. I must give him credit for that.

There is some discussion now over the story that a party of abbots discovered America long before Christopher Columbus did, and it would seem strange at this time, when we are talking about the four hundredth anniversary celebration, if Gen. Butterfield were to discover evidence which bore out the facts."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The "June Bug" Poem.

Edwin C. Colgan, editor of The Cumberland Gap, a weekly newspaper at Middleborough, Ky., died suddenly in this city last Monday of pneumonia. Mr. Colgan was author of the famous "June Bug" poem, which is familiar to every newspaper reader, and has been parodied in a thousand forms. Others laid claim to its composition, but Colgan could prove indisputably that he was its author. He wrote it about eight years ago, when he was a reporter on The Courier Journal of this city. It originally appeared as follows:

The June bug has a gaudy wing,
The lightning bug has fame;
The bed bug has no wings at all,
But he gets there all the same.

One night when news was scarce Mr. Colgan handed in this little poem with his batch of copy. The city editor allowed it to get into type, but the managing editor promptly killed it. The next day Mr. Colgan rewrote it and took it to Mr. Donald G. Padman, who was contributing a column of humorous paragraphs to the editorial page of The Courier-Journal. Mr. Padman placed it at the head of his column, and it appeared there on the following day.

The bit of rhyme was at once taken up by the press of the country, and has been reprinted in every village and town of the Union.—Louisville Telegram.

A Talking Pensioner.

A man down in Colerain township, Lancaster county, lost his pension a short time ago in a way that he thought for a time was rather mysterious, but he now understands. Three or four years ago he was allowed a pension for total disability, and he received the sum of \$150, which he claimed to be due him. After that he received \$14 a month. About two months ago the pensioner, who makes posts and rails and sets fence, was at work near his home, when a well dressed and pleasant looking stranger came by and engaged him in conversation. As the pensioner heard the posts, the newcomer began talking about that kind of work, and asked him how much he could do in a week. The pensioner, who is inclined to brag about himself, said that he could make more posts and set more fence in a day than any other man in the neighborhood. The stranger soon went away, and since that time the pensioner has not received a pension. He has since learned that the stranger was a detective in the employ of the government, who had been sent there to find out whether he was as badly disabled as he claimed to be.—Reading (Pa.) Times.

Growing Peanuts in Hartford.

A lady who lives on Farmington avenue has a servant who is very fond of plants and flowers. Last spring, as an experiment, she planted some peanuts. They were placed in the earth under the lee of the house, and in a spot where they would get as much sun as possible. They came up and by careful watching and very tender treatment were induced to grow quite well. Recently she went out and dug two handfuls of very excellent peanuts.—Hartford Courant.

A new gem, the pierre Tonquinoise, is in the market. When cut like the diamond, it is said to be very beautiful. Its color is a dark blue, more brilliant than sapphire, though some varieties have a purple or red tinge.

BLACK BASS BY NIGHT.

Lake Keuka Fishermen Have a Singular Way of Catching Them.

Black bass fishing by night during the fall is a sport peculiar to Lake Keuka, it being the belief of the fishermen along the lake, which results would seem to justify, that the biggest black bass do their feeding at night during that season. The bass evidently have peculiar ideas, too, about what they are willing to try in the way of something to eat at night. In fishing for black bass during the day the angler on Keuka is particular to have the choicest of live bait-minnows, crawfish or dobson. Minnows are the bait most used.

The fisherman drifts slowly in his boat along the shores, following the curves of the quiet coves and rounding the many points that jut into the lake on both sides. He keeps his line in about twenty feet of water, and uses no sinker, or, if any, a light one. The bait must be constantly lively on the hook, or the bass will not come near it. At night the fisherman seeks places where the water is forty or fifty feet deep. Instead of a single hook and a live bait he uses a gang of at least ten hooks, tied in pairs an inch apart. They are tied to strong gut, and are but little larger than an ordinary trout fly hook. The bait is golden shiner, which is caught in the lake. It is hooked to the gang at the lip and tail, in a curve, so that when it is trolled through the water the bait will whirl, the shiner, of course, being dead. Where the leader, six feet long, and the line are joined another line is attached. This is six or eight feet long. To its pendant end is attached a half pound lead sinker. This is let to the bottom. The gang and shiner play in the water the length of the sinker line above the bottom. This rig is used at the end of 150 feet of line. The boat drifts or is rowed very slowly.

The black bass that are caught by this peculiar tackle in the great depth of water where it is used are always immense specimens. A catch of twenty made by Doc Stephens at Bluff Point the other night weighed sixty-five pounds. The same rig has been tried time and again in the day time, but with little success. Bluff Point, a bold promontory rising more than 800 feet above the lake, at the junction of the lake proper and its west branch, is the favorite locality for night bass fishing. The shores are rocky and the water deep.

If a person is rugged and tough, and likes a dash of the weird and uncanny mingled with his surroundings, he will enjoy black bass fishing at night on Lake Keuka. There is a chill in the wind that disturbs the lake's surface that goes straight to the marrow. The numbness of fingers that follows the handling of a wet line, and the adjusting anew of a bait is not calculated to give joy to the ordinary angler. The shadows of Bluff Point are dark, and the front of the bluff itself rises like a grim specter on the scene. The cry of the loon, wailing, demoniacal, blood curdling, sometimes bursting upon one almost at his side, and then coming from afar with the chasing waves, is among the attendant diversions, and one that does not add much to the cheerfulness of the surroundings, nor add zest to the sport. That this novel way of bass fishing is popular on Lake Keuka, however, was well testified to the other night, when no less than fifty boats were drifting about in the shadows off Blue Point, each containing from one to three fishermen. The catch of big bass that night ran far up into the hundreds. Ordinary everyday black bass fishing, always excellent on Lake Keuka, was never better than it is this fall.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Signs of the Times.

It is said that there is no surer test of hard times than can be found in the advertisements of the newspapers. When the columns are filled with advertisements offering expensive articles for sale it is to be considered ominous, because the rich are the first to feel the pressure and begin retrenchment by getting rid of some of their luxuries. If there is anything in this rule, hard times are in the near future, for the papers during the past two or three weeks have been literally crowded with the offers of gentlemen who are in apparent distress and are offering dog carts, broughams, victorias, horses and all the other accessories of private stables, as well as bronzes and bits of bric-a-brac, to the highest bidder. It does not seem, from casual observation, that anybody in New York can be very hard pushed for money. The display which is made in the streets and at the theatre indicates boundless wealth. Wall street, however, shows some signs of distress. Money has been very tight during the past three months. A few days ago it had got up to 10 per cent, though in the early part of the summer, and when business is usually supposed to be stagnant, 2 and 4 per cent. ruled easily.—Once a Week.

Her Mother's Ghost.

A marriage which was to have taken place at Campden the other night, was interrupted in an unexpected way. The contracting parties, Henry Brown and Miss Mary Morgan, stood before Rev. Mr. Clayton, preparatory to becoming man and wife. A portion of the service had been already read, about fifty witnesses being present, when the bride uttered a loud scream. All eyes were immediately fixed upon her. She was seen to raise her hand and point toward a corner of the church. The next moment she fell on the floor in a swoon and had to be carried out. Physicians worked with her for nearly an hour before she was restored to consciousness. When fully recovered she gave a curious explanation of her conduct. Her mother, who died four months ago, was opposed to her marriage with Brown. The marriage was for a time delayed, but after Mrs. Morgan's death arrangements for it were made. Miss Morgan says that just when she was about to pronounce the binding words she raised her eyes and saw her mother's ghost; then she fainted. The wedding was postponed for several days.—New York Journal.

Moving a Bridge.

The Norwich Bulletin says recently the Pennsylvania railroad wanted a big iron bridge, 258 feet long and weighing 35,000 tons, moved from its place over Mill Creek, near Lancaster, to a new site opposite the bridge. Master Carpenter Beard took the job. He had 100 men to help him. He made his preparations leisurely, and, when the last train had passed over the bridge, with his hundred men and his trestles, rollers, jacks and cranes he set to work.

In just fifty-eight minutes from the time the work began

the bridge was in its new place and a freight train of such size as to require two locomotives was passing over it. Now the ancients couldn't have done that in the same time if they had had 10,000 men. What we know about iron and its uses and how to work it is worth more to the world than all the lost arts of all past ages combined.

Very Funny, Indeed.

Two very humorous boys are in jail at Burlington, Ia. They had a tame crane and a funny idea. The idea was to catch another smaller boy and hold him while they made the crane peck at him. They did this, and the crane pecked out one of the small boy's eyes. The judge sent the boys to jail for fifteen and thirty days. When they got out the victim of their humor ought to organize a posse and capture them and tie them up and have a little fun with the crane himself. This would appeal strongly to their moral natures.—Chicago Mail.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR.

A Little Bit of Altruism Has Power to Bestow Unpurchaseable Happiness.

An organization has recently been formed in this country, formed of men and women—the latter preponderating—whose motive and creed are as simple as they are lofty. To become a member and subscribe to the tenets of this organization, it is necessary to agree to one thing, to be pledged to one act. It is that each member shall, each and every day of his life, perform at least one act for the good of a fellow being.

In this age of selfishness it is refreshing to learn that an assemblage of human beings can be found whose watchword is altruism, and who bind themselves to forget self at least once every twenty-four hours. The age in which we live sees one in which the plant unselfishness finds a poor soil indeed. It grows sporadically, not generally, and is too often a stunted and weakly affair. And yet the need of altruism, of selfforgetting, is more widespread every year.

The rich grow richer, and, vice versa, the poor grow poorer. Selfishness, on the one hand, and sorrow on the other are growing quantities. Any measure that will lead toward warming into life the chilling embers of altruism must have the sanction and support of all right minded men and women. It is a small thing, indeed, to devote one impulse, one act each day, to the lightening of some other mortal's life burdens. Opportunities offer to all of us at home and in the bustle and whirl of business life.

There are heavy hearts all about us that we may make brighter; there are gloom and despair, and there are "gray days" that we can render more durable by the sunshine of a kindly deed or sincerely spoken words. It is not necessary to bear the badge of the Red Cross society to bind up the wounded or alleviate pain. The keenest hurts do not flow blood, and the sorest bruises are not those of the flesh. They can be reached and cured by the exercise of the divine qualities of sympathy and unselfishness, and can be healed by those that never graduated in a school for trained nurses.

In every eighteen hours of waking life there are at least as many opportunities for the display of practical, unostentatious bit of unselfishness that will make the recipient happier and the bestower happy as well. The organization referred to is one that should find encouragement from all that can realize what it is to be poor and friendless and hopeless. And even if they can not, it will at least be possible to give intelligent sympathy, to perform a small act of pure unselfishness for the mere pleasure which such doing confers. They will find that a little bit of altruism has power to bestow a happiness not purchasable and a delight beyond the scope of a bank note or a check to bestow. The sum of human happiness is not so great that individuals may not add thereto, and it is far easier to do this than most people imagine.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Signs of the Times.

It is said that there is no surer test of hard times than can be found in the advertisements of the newspapers. When the columns are filled with advertisements offering expensive articles for sale it is to be considered ominous, because the rich are the first to feel the pressure and begin retrenchment by getting rid of some of their luxuries. If there is anything in this rule, hard times are in the near future, for the papers during the past two or three weeks have been literally crowded with the offers of gentlemen who are in apparent distress and are offering dog carts, broughams, victorias, horses and all the other accessories of private stables, as well as bronzes and bits of bric-a-brac, to the highest bidder.

Building Materials

THAT CAN BE FOUND.

24 Kneeland Street

BOSTON.

(A few doors west of the B. & A. Station.)

Below are some of the articles he keeps on hand.

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, Cellars, Skylights, Moulding, Stair Posts, Stair Rails, Blinds half, full, Turned Walnut, Balusters, Plain Balusters, Framing Pins, Blind Trimmings, Floor Sashes, Thresholds, Conductor Iron, Brackets, Single Front Doors, Pairs Front Doors, Store Doors, Hard Wood Doors to Order, Store Sash Glass, and Putty, Plain Glass, Light Glass, 12-light Windows, 14-light Windows, 16-light Windows, 18-light Windows, 20-light Windows.

Send for prices before you buy, or send for what you want and he will tell it to you.

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WEEK DAY TIME.

First car leaves Newton 5:55 A. M., then every thirty minutes until 5:25 P. M., then 5:50 P. M. and every thirty minutes until 9:50 P. M.

Returning leave Bowdoin square 7:05 A. M. then every thirty minutes until 6:35 P. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:30 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:30 P. M.

First car for Boston leaves Watertown at 7:25 A. M.

5:1 y

NEWTON CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

REV. A. E. DUNNING SPEAKS ON BIBLE STUDY.

The meeting of the Newton Congregational Club was held at the Second Congregational Church, West Newton, on Monday evening. After social hour, with supper, the meeting was called to order by President A. L. Harwood.

After the reading and acceptance of the records Mr. G. D. Gilman rose to speak upon the material loss the society had suffered through the death of Dea. John Warner and his son J. Edwin Warner, of Eliot church. Through the recent bereavement in his own family the one who was to have spoken of this loss, was unable to do so, and Mr. Gilman was asked to perform the task. He spoke of Deacon Warner's long connection with the church, having been a member for thirty years, and early becoming one whose advice and counsels were sought and valued. J. Edwin Warner, the son, though a young man, was of great value to the church, and widely missed in the community.

Mr. C. Brigham in behalf of Mr. Theo. W. Fisher, spoke of his severe army experience during the civil war, which though short, was so trying as to make him a sufferer for life, and at the last, causing his death. During all these years of suffering his noble character never flinched and he was the same true friend to all, and earnest Christian worker to the end, leaving behind him those results, which win for the true disciple, "he being dead, yet speaketh."

The report of the executive committee was read, and an amendment submitted for an article now in the constitution.

Mr. Joseph Byers reported three names from the nominating committee, the same being elected to membership, by the club.

The Outlook Committee gave several illustrations of their subject for the evenings, "Practical Christianity," showing the many ways in which Christianity could be aided by church and individual work, and a letter from Mr. Hood, who is so interested in this "practical" work in Boston, was read.

After a few preparatory remarks President Harwood introduced Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., of Boston, who had for his subject, "Bible study." Seventeen years ago, said Dr. Dunning, there was a remarkable revival in Bible study as connected with the international Sunday school lessons. Three or four years ago, there was another remarkable revival in Bible study, aside from the international lessons. There are today, scores, and hundreds, who are studying the Bible instead of the international lessons.

In the time of our fathers, years ago, the Bible only was studied, but very differently from what it is now. Then it was studied to aid morality, to decide questions, it was taken very literally and so acted upon. Its study today is very different.

The books used then, as for example the books of prophecy, foretelling the destruction of the world, and believed in by many in past years, are now unpopular and are not to be found among the books of today.

The study of the Bible should be critical and comprehensive. How to possess the saintly character of our fathers and mothers is a question which perplexes many. There are several methods of studying the Bible. There is the studious method, as we will call it, where the student sees Christ in everything; in every little detail, trying to imagine that he sees more than there is to be seen. Then there is the nationalistic who leaves out of the Bible what he thinks should not be there; and the evangelistic which lets the Bible say what it seems to want to. There are many who say today that they could prepare better lessons than are given in the international system. We do not doubt it, but you who are able to prepare lessons better fitted to your needs, must remember that the majority of the churches are not composed of the intellect many of us have, and these lessons are especially adapted to them. How should we go to work to study the Bible is a question often asked. In illustrating this point we will take the first verse in the Bible in which we find a revelation, which is that God is our "creator."

In reading a little farther in the same chapter we find also that God is our "provider." Then farther on that he is our law-giver, our judge. One who was reading for a moral standpoint, would stop here as having covered the whole ground.

But we will go farther, and now we find that God is not only a creator, provider, law-giver, and judge, but he is a "father." So we find in the first three chapters of Genesis, these five revelations. In these we have the germs of the whole foundation of the truths of the Bible, and the rest is added to it. As with the oak, it was first an acorn, and it was by adding to the acorn that the oak became such. So it is in the study of the Bible. These five revelations are enlarged upon and added to.

There are many who can find in themselves no love for the Bible. They do not love to read it. You take a pupil just beginning some language and he is not interested in it, it has no attraction for him until he has got to where he can read and think in that language. So with the Bible, after we have got beyond the first steps and really understand, and can think and feel with what we are reading, there we find a growing interest and pleasure in reading the word of God.

Rev. Theo. J. Holmes spoke of the need of the fear of God in our Bible study. It is not enough to simply study and find out the Bible meaning as it appears to us, but we should look for God's meaning. It is too often the case that after we get beyond the rudimentary elements we do not love the Bible as we should. In our lessons at times we see no meaning to them, nothing that will interest the children in the class. It is because we do not bring to ourselves the same picture which inspires the lesson.

Dea. W. F. Slocum considered the topics of the last and the present meeting, foundation topics. Topics upon which a great deal can be said and done. The Bible study commands itself to me as of much more value than the international lessons, which seem at times like learning to swim with a board. If you never take away the board, you will never learn to swim.

Dea. Slocum was followed by Rev. G. Phipps, of Newton Highlands, and Rev. Henry J. Patrick, of the Second Congregational church, in discussion, after which an adjournment was made.

THE CHARLESTON GALA WEEK.

A LETTER FROM A FORMER NEWTON RESIDENT.

A correspondent of one of our daily papers recently alluded to "the dear old city;" through the carelessness of the printer it was made to read, "the dead old city." "Ah! yes," said an old croaker, "the old city has been dead a long time, and is now known as the 'dead departed.' Peace to her ashes!"

The best refutation of this slander is the Charleston "Gala week," which has just closed. It was the third annual Festival, surpassing all its predecessors in interest and magnificence. There were earlier, more elaborate and more enthusiastic preparations. Contributions flowed in more generously and more freely.

The press gave a wider space to it in their columns, and wrote it up with unwonted enthusiasm. It was ushered in with brighter skies and a balmier atmosphere.

Last year nature threw a "wet blanket" on the Carnival and chilled its enthusiasm. The dripping crowds saw everything through a blinding mist and rain, and shivered with cold. But this year nature was at her best, and in full sympathy with the occasion. Every day the warm sun smiled on us, the cool sea-breeze fanned us, and stirred the lake and bay with rippling laughter. Every night the moon "walked in her brightness" through the cloudless azure.

On Monday the stream of visitors came pouring down from the mountains like a cataract. From the sand hills and low country the tide rolled in and flooded the city. It was estimated that four thousand arrived the first day; and every day the crowded trains emptied their living freight into the depots until every hotel and boarding-house was overflowed and half the private residences were crowded. Before the end of the week nearly twenty thousand arrivals were reported. All social distinctions seemed temporarily forgotten in the dense mass that thronged the streets and public squares. Our northern friends could hardly complain of any lack of equality. The best blood was often sandwiched between dirty plantation negroes, "cheek by jowl," and everybody looked good-natured.

The city was almost literally "painted red," as it was veiled in bunting and banners. The decorative art was quite exhausted. Every cornice, gable, parapet and window was adorned with wreaths, festoons and streamers. Every flag, wagon, dray and car blazed with flags and ribbons. Every spar, mast and rope was similarly decorated. The full moon poured down the splendor of her radiance upon the nocturnal revelry, but her mellow light was eclipsed by the dazzling illuminations. As you looked down the streets, the vista presented the aspect of a huge kaleidoscope. Triumphal arches, elaborately decorated, spanned the principal streets, representing the various nations of Charleston-German, Irish, Scotch and American. Perhaps the most attractive was the State arch constructed of palmetto foliage and sections of the emblematic tree; one arch bore the following inscription: "1860, war; 1861, fire; 1885, Cyclone; 1866, earthquake; 1887, 9, Gala week;" which reminds us that the Gala week was originally a thanksgiving festival, expressing the joy of a grateful people for their deliverance from the great catastrophe and for the generous benefactions of friends. But this by the way. Above the din and hubbub of the noisy streets, the applauding shouts of the people, the rumbling of wheels, the crashing of brass bands, the shrieks of the shrimp and shad "fleids," was heard the merry chiming of old St. Michael's bells. The venerable Maestro in the steeple played a varied program of national airs, selections from the operas and plantation songs. Everywhere waved the national flag. The star-spangled banners could be counted by thousands. They must have equalled the number of citizens, and represented as many loyal hearts.

The festival was inaugurated with day-fires, which might be described as an exploded menagerie. The fire-works on the lake at night, though not pretentious, yet presented a novel and enchanting effect, as they were duplicated in the clear waters. But time would fail us to tell of the parade and drill of the cadets; the Infantry drill; the steamboat excursions around the harbor and to the phosphate Works; the grand balloon ascension; the aquatic sports on the lake in illuminated boats; the trades display, and torch-light procession; the fantastic parade, with its gorgeous and grotesque costume. The most attractive display in these parades was the S. C. R. R. float, consisting of a locomotive and five cars, that rolled whistling and puffing through the streets, so wonderfully realistic. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand crowded around the lake to witness the fire-works. A more motley crew one never saw. There were vehicles of all kinds, drawn by horses, mules and oxen; one wagon a reporter counted thirty-eight persons, nine in the basement, ten in the shed room, ten in the first story, six in the second, and three in the attic; old darkies were there with babies on their backs, and babies of all colors could be counted by the hundred in the laps of mothers and nurses.

The festivities concluded with a grand illumination of the harbor on Friday night, from Fort Sumter and Moulton, and Castle Pinckney, and all points in the surrounding islands and main, representations of vessels running the blockade, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The moon veiled her light with accumulating clouds. The illuminated steamers moved like fairy things through the darkness, and from their decks the continuous shooting of rockets filled the air with meteors and comets, and the green, red, and blue lights coruscated over sea and land. The booming cannon on a neighboring island and the constant flashing of the rockets, was a good imitation of a thunder storm. The thousands of guests seemed perfectly satisfied with their bill of fare, and they spent their money freely. It is estimated that \$50,000 were brought into the city, or expended during the festivity, \$8,000 of which was taken in by the crowded theatres.

Then there was a base ball game every afternoon, and a chrysanthemum show

which surpassed all its predecessors. The cruelty of Jack Frost deprived us of several splendid northern exhibits, which were promised. It ought to be mentioned, that the most perfect order was preserved through all the festivities. A few arches were partially burned, but no damage was done and no accident occurred. We saw no drunkenness on the street, only one little unpleasantness occurred, which was immediately explained and satisfactorily rectified. An English friend in port was offended by a waggish remark made about the banner of St. George which someone had thrown out, and he pulled down the bunting from his English ship. This occurred while the chimes were playing "God save the King." But the next day the English captains headed a procession bearing the U. S. flag, showing their good will to the old city and respect for our national ensign. One more item. A delegation representing all nations, presented the professor of St. Michaels with a pump handle of solid silver, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his skill in banding the bells. A heavy rain fell Saturday afternoon, but the festival was over and most of the visitors had returned to their homes.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ST. NICHOLAS.



THE CENTURY CO'S MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS, ENLARGED AND PRINTED IN NEW TYPE.

Since 1873, when, under the editorial management of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the publication of St. Nicholas for Young Folks was begun, it has led all magazines for girls and boys. Nothing like it was known before, and today, as the Chicago Inter-Ocean recently said, "it is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world." Through its pages the greatest writers of our time are speaking to the youth of America and England, and the best artists and engravers are training the eyes of the boys and girls to appreciate the highest in art. Nobody knows how many readers St. Nicholas has. In the third largest public library in America—that in Indianapolis,—more than 3000 people read each month's number.

Since the first issue Mrs. Dodge has remained as editor. Early in its history other young people's magazines, "Our Young Folks," "The Little Corporal," "Riverside," etc., were consolidated with it, and its history has been one of growth from the first. Tennyson, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Miss Alcott, Mrs. Burnett, Charles Dudley Warner, W. H. Howells, and almost every well-known writer of our time have contributed to its pages. There is only one way in which its conductors can make it better, and that is by making more of it, and so they announce that with the beginning of the seventeenth volume (November, 1889) St. Nicholas will be enlarged by the addition of eight, and sometimes sixteen, extra pages in each number. This enlargement is absolutely required to make room for the rich store of new material which has been secured for the benefit of St. Nicholas readers. The use of new and clearer type will be begun with the November number.

During the coming year there are to be four important serial stories by four well-known American authors. Athletics and outdoor sports will be a special feature (contributed by Walter Camp, of Yale, and others), and there will be stories of character and adventure, sketches of information and travel, outdoor papers, articles of special literary interest, suggestive talks on natural history, other scientific subjects, and the march of events. Both the December and January numbers are to be holiday issues.

The price will be the same as heretofore, \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number, and all dealers and the publishers (The Century Co., New York) take subscriptions. New subscribers should begin with November.

FOR 1890.

Consider Scribner's Magazine when you are deciding upon your reading matter for next season. The subscription rate is low—\$3.00 a year.

The standard of the Magazine is high, its spirit progressive,

The illustrations are interesting and of the best.

There is not space here to give even a summary of the features to appear next year, but among other things there will be a New Department and Additional Pages, and groups of illustrated articles will be devoted to the following subjects:

African Exploration and Travel, Life on a Modern War Ship (3 articles), Home in City, Suburb, and Country, Providing Homes through Building Associations,

The Citizen's Rights, Electricity in the Household, Ericsson, the Inventor, by his Authorized Biographer,

Humorous Artists, American and Foreign.

There will be 2 serials.

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute in 1890.

Each subject, and there will be a great variety this year, will be treated by writers most competent to speak with authority and with interest. Readers who are interested are urged to send for a prospectus, 25 cents a number; \$1.00 for 4 months.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Talmage Again an Editor.

Beginning with January 1st next, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., will become one of the editors of the The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia.

The famous preacher will have a regular department each month, written by himself, with the title "Under My Study Lamp."

His first contribution will appear in the January number of the Journal.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire, in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mrs. R. K. Dunn is spending a few days at Thomaston, Me.

—Mrs. Chester of Auburn, New York, is visiting Mrs. Dwight Chester.

—Mrs. C. E. Dudley of Station street is visiting her daughter in Worcester.

—A small line of light weight single brass steeds, \$20 each, Putnam & Co.

—Mr. S. L. Bartlett of Cypress street has taken rooms for the winter in Boston.

—The Newton Centres play Hopkinton's Thanksgiving morning on Walworth's field.

—The Rev. S. F. Smith has returned from his extended visit at Bridgeport, Conn.

—The members of the Iron Hall enjoyed an oyster supper at their meeting, Tuesday evening.

—The Stebbins Social Aid Society met on Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Egerton's on Crystal street.

—Miss Mary Morse, who is teaching in Laramie, N. H., is spending her vacation at her home here.

—Mr. J. R. Leeson was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston on Wednesday.

—Mr. Schowler's house on Oak Hill was entered last Friday night and a fur overcoat and hat were stolen.

—Mr. Henry Warner of Station street returned on Saturday from the West, to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

—Mr. Wm. S. Appleton and family of Holbrook Hall, Oak Hill, have taken rooms for the winter on Beacon street, Boston.

—Rev. Mr. Frothingham of Milton occupied the Unitarian pulpit on Sunday, in place of Rev. Mr. Bailey, who was unable to preach.

—Morning and evening services will be held in the Unitarian church next Sunday at 10:45 and 7. Rev. Hobart Clark of Boston will occupy the pulpit.

—List of letters advertised, A. P. Blanchard, Miss Julia A. Doiron, E. S. Davis, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hall, Miss Belle London, Mrs. Alfred Peck, Mr. D. H. Ward.

—A number of Newton Centre people took part in the entertainment given by Crescent Commandery, United Order of Golden Cross, at West Newton, Monday evening.

—Thanksgiving day union service in the Congregational church at 11 a. m. Sermon by Rev. L. C. Barnes, and special music by the choir of the church. The public are cordially invited.

—As Councilman Roffe has the endorsement of both parties, he will be reelected without doubt. The contest will be between Councilman Richardson and Mr. Frank A. Mason.

—The cards are out this week for the wedding and reception of Miss Ethel M. Hunter and Mr. Charles Stearns, the former to take place in the Baptist Church Wednesday evening of next week.

—Mr. Charles Howard Montague, managing editor of the Boston Globe, whose death was published in the Wednesday papers, was for some time a resident of Newton Centre on Pleasant street.

—Many citizens here are much gratified at the nomination of Rev. A. E. Lawrence for the school board, as he has the confidence and respect of all classes, and is also an authority on educational matters. He ought to secure a large vote in the ward.

—Messrs. W. O. Knapp & Co. have leased the back half of the vacant store next to theirs, recently occupied by Mr. D. H. McWain, and are fitting it for a store room. It gives them just one half as much room and will allow them much more floor space.

—Mr. Geo. A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kannan in his recent tour of India and who illustrated the articles written by Kannan for the Century, will speak in Newton Highlands, Lincoln Hall, Saturday evening of this week. Tickets twenty-five cents. Lecture at eight o'clock.

—On Friday evening last twenty-five of the friends and neighbors of Mr. G. N. B. Sherman surprised him at his home on Cypress street, the occasion being his 27th birthday. He was presented with a handsome marble clock and a parlor lamp, and his guests partook of an oyster supper.

—Mr. Eugene Pratt and Miss Beatrice Hill were united in marriage Wednesday evening, by Dr. Stearns, at the residence of Councilman Roffe. Present were relatives from Mr. L. Pratt, Councilman Roffe and other friends of the happy couple, who will take rooms in Roffe's block.

—On Monday morning the new postal car for the circuit was put on, necessitating change in the closing of mails as follows: 7:45 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 6:30 p. m., and arriving, 8:25 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:20, 7:15 p. m., giving us one additional mail each way daily. The late arrival of the last mail necessitates keeping the office open each evening in the week until 8 o'clock.

—The Lyceum held their meeting on Wednesday evening in Lincoln Hall, at which there was a good attendance. The question, "Resolved, that the placing of iron ore, coal and pig iron on the free list will be for the interest of the people and the manufacturers of New England," was ably debated by Mr. George A. Gleason, Mr. G. F. Leonard and Mr. Samuel Shaw.

—Those people who were not able to hear Kannan when he was in Boston will be glad to learn that the Chautauqua men have secured his companion and artist, during that time, and that the placing of iron ore, coal and pig iron on the free list will be for the interest of the people and the manufacturers of New England," was ably debated by Mr. George A. Gleason, Mr. G. F. Leonard and Mr. Samuel Shaw.

—The tickets for the theatrical entertainment by "The Thespians," to be given in Associate's Hall, Dec. 4th, for the benefit of the Improvement Society, will be on sale at J. J. Morris, Monday, Nov. 25th. The play to be presented is "The Cool Collegians" and "The Little Rebel." The entertainment being for the same object as the "Festival of Days," which was such a success financially, it is hoped that the same enthusiasm will be manifested in the purchasing of tickets next Monday.

—Wednesday evening in the parlor of the new Baptist Church Mr. Lewis, a returned missionary from the Congo Valley, gave the second of his illustrated lectures, under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society here. He gave a very thrilling description of his work in the Congo, and of the magnificence of flowers, and venomous reptiles. He said the people there had no religion, no marriage ceremony, wives were bought of the parents, and could also be bought a second time if a higher price was offered.

—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Marcy, Newtonville, last Friday evening. The contracting parties were Miss Harriet M. Marcy of Newtonville, and Mr. Wm. E. Armstrong of Newton Centre. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. S. Butters of Newtonville. About twenty relatives and friends of the couple from Providence, Newton Centre, Weymouth, Waltham and Newtonville were present. The house was very prettily decorated with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will reside in Newton Centre.

—There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of Councilmen, both Messrs. Roffe and Richardson being nominated by acclamation. After this was done, Mr. Robert H. Gardiner moved the reconsideration of Mr. Richardson's nomination, for the reason that he was a Democrat, and secured a ballot, by which Mr. Frank A. Mason was nominated by a few votes over Mr. Richardson. Many

prominent Republicans have expressed their disapproval of this action and have gone to Mr. Richardson and pledged to him their support. He has made a very active member of the City Council, regular in attendance and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and it is only fair to give him another trial. It is a convenient place to have a member who can always be found easily when a citizen has any business with the city, and Mr. Richardson has always been very obliging. As the caucus endorses Mr. C. C. Barton for the school committee, who may be called the leading Democrat in the city, without any conscientious scruples, it was hardly fair play to signal out Mr. Richardson, as he has been acceptable to all classes of citizens.

—The "Centre Club" has organized with the following officers: President, Frank A. Mason; Treasurer, Harry A. Trowbridge; Executive Committee, Harry A. Tolman, Frank E. Fennessy, David B. Harding, J. Edwards Harlow, Samuel A. Shannon, Frank A. Mason. The organization started with forty charter members, and now have on their books the names of about thirty-five or forty more who have been proposed by members, for membership. The suites rooms to be occupied by the club will include an ox-ygine of the existing second floor in White's block, and will contain when fitted up, a writing room, parlor with a fine-toned Ivers & Pond upright piano which arrived last week, two card rooms, reading room containing papers and periodicals, the pool room, which will contain pool and billiard tables, and a bath-room.

—The friends of Edward Bagley will be glad to learn that he is improving in health.

—Wm. Hurd has secured a position as bookkeeper with the Dudley Hosiery Co. at Lower Falls.

—Master Percy Bacon has gone to Troy, N. Y., where he will attend school, his father going on with him from here.

—There will be a union Thanksgiving service at the Baptist church, Thanksgiving day at the Rev. Mr. Holman will preach.

—The M. A. P. C. will hold their annual assembly in Prospect Hall, this Friday evening, and will undoubtedly secure their usual good attendance and success.

—Mr. Thomas Simpson died at his home on Eliot street Monday last, and the funeral was held on Wednesday morning, many neighbors and friends being in attendance.

—We hear that the Pettee Machine Co. have petitioned President Bliss of the Boston & Albany railroad for right to erect a large freight house at Eliot station.

—Two barge loads attended the citizens' caucus at West Newton last Monday evening, and took three barges to carry the Republicans to their caucus at the Highlands, Saturday evening.

—Quite an excitement was caused last Saturday evening by the burning of the residence of Mr. James Keneff on Ridge avenue. Through some blunder no alarm was rung, and the whole upper story was totally destroyed before help could be summoned.

—Mr. Geo. A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kannan in his Russian journey and who illustrated the articles written by Kannan for the Century, will speak in Newton Highlands, Lincoln Hall, Saturday evening of this week. The object of the Centre Club is for the promotion of entertainments and social gatherings here during the winter months especially. On the desk in the writing room was noticed a hand written broadside which was presented to the club last week Thursday, by the young ladies of the village. The Club rooms are open to members each day and evening through the week, with the exception of Sunday when the rooms will be closed. The rooms are leased for one year from Dec. 1st, and the Club starts in successfully both financially, and in membership and equipment.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mrs. Pottle has returned from her visit among relatives in Lynn.

—Mrs. George May is making a visit among friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The Chautauqua Club will hold their next meeting with Mrs. L. A. Ross.

—Rev. Calvin Cutler will preach at the Congregational church at the Thanksgiving service.

—Rev. Mr. Harriman, the evangelist, is holding a series of meetings at Franklin Falls, N. H.

—Miss Bertha O'Connor, from the Framingham Normal school, is at home for a few days' vacation.

—Mr. J. F. Edmonds is having plans prepared for a house to be built during the winter on the corner of Bowdoin street and Eliot avenue.

—Mr. A. B. Putney has sold his house on a new street, running from Hillside avenue to Dunleary street, to a Mr. Holland, who will soon occupy.

—The Monday Club will meet next week with Mrs. Wheeler. It is expected that a paper by Miss Morrill of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be read at this meeting.

—Mr. F. E. Young and family, who have occupied for the past year the house on Walnut street belonging to Mrs. Bowler, have removed to Cambridge.

—The work of widening and lowering the grade of Boylston street on the heights near the Upper Falls village, has been partially accomplished and the work has ceased.

—Hospital Sunday, Nov. 24th, collections will be taken in the various churches in Newton for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital. Do not fail to be at church next Sunday.

—Mr. G. W. Leitch gave a fine lecture on stereoscopic views on India and Ceylon at the Congregational church last Sabbath. At the service in the evening the concert playing by Mr. Bragdon was a pleasing addition to the musical part.

—There are now five mails received and sent out from this postoffice each day. The first mail in the morning does not arrive until three minutes past eight, which causes much dissatisfaction.

—The work of preparing the room for the new location of the postoffice is now in progress. Two windows will be put in on the west side and the large post in the room, intended for the use of the public, will be removed.

—The Lakeside Club held its regular meeting Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Herbert N. Carter, Chester street, and the few absences missed a treat, for some very novel amusements were provided by the "five" committee having charge of the meeting. The next meeting takes place at Mr. Morris's, Lake avenue.

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—Wm. Hurd has secured a position as bookkeeper with the Dudley Hosiery Co. at Lower Falls.

—Master Percy Bacon has gone to Troy, N. Y., where he will attend school, his father going on with him from here.

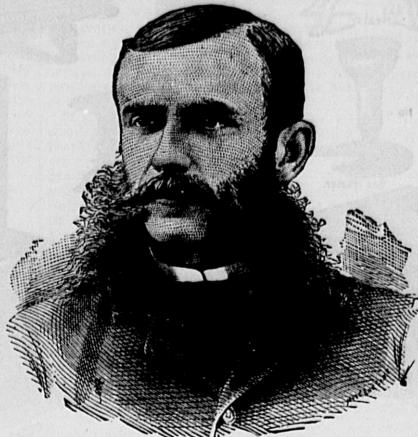
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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 8.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



A BUSINESS MAN FOR MAYOR.

NEWTON, MASS., NOV. 25, 1889.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEWTON:—

Your attention to the action of the **CITIZENS' CAUCUS**, held in West Newton, November 18, 1889, is respectfully solicited, with the hope that you, as also many others, will be interested in the movement that seeks to place a man of business at the head of our city government.

Mr. HERMON E. HIBBARD,

the subject of this sketch, and the

Citizens' Candidate for Mayor of Newton,

Was born in North Hero, Vt., March 28, 1848. In 1866, having decided to enter upon an enlarged sphere of action, he came to the City of Boston where he met the full quota of disappointments and discouragements which usually beset a country boy upon his advent to city life. His indomitable will conquered all the obstacles that came in his way, and in 1868 he became the owner of the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School of Boston, an institution now numbering six hundred pupils in daily attendance, the far-reaching influence of which would be difficult to estimate.

In 1873, Mr. HIBBARD became a resident of the City of Newton. He has shown his interest and love for the city he has chosen for a home by investing largely in real estate, becoming one of our largest tax payers, and evincing in a most substantial way his interest in her improvements, charities and churches.

Thorough and painstaking in everything, he has learned the value of sound business principles applied to all that pertains to every-day life, and his success in his chosen vocation is not only an apt illustration of the practical application of those principles to educational purposes, but is a fact which should receive the careful consideration of all who are interested in the advancement of the educational interests of our city.

In presenting Mr. HIBBARD'S name to the citizens of Newton as a candidate for the office of Mayor, his friends recommend him as a thorough man of business, upright in all his dealings, thoroughly alive to the needs of the hour, and one who consented to allow his name to be used only after the most earnest and continued solicitation; avowing that no consideration could induce him to seek the office, or to accept it if elected, except the free and unsolicited call of his fellow citizens.

In his business he has never for a moment wavered in his determination to achieve the highest attainable results, and we confidently assume that if elected to the office of Mayor of Newton, he would apply equally successful methods in the administration of the affairs of the city.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL SHAW, Chairman,
For the Committee.

RATHER SUGGESTIVE.

AN ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE'S RECORD ON ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

When Mr. M. J. Duane, who had previously pleaded guilty to keeping an illegal nuisance, came up on the first of November of the current year for sentence in the Newton Police Court, Mr. William J. Follett, the Citizens' nominee for Alderman from Ward Seven, being moved by the ties of tender sympathies and close fellowship with Mr. Duane, sought to extenuate his offense and get the least penalty passed upon him by saying as follows:

"I have known Mr. Duane 6 or 7 years and have always found him to be an honest citizen. I never knew of anything in his conduct open to criticism aside from this case. It seems to me that justice demands that the illegal sale of liquor should be stopped, but I do not believe it demands the punishment of a man. I believe that Duane will keep his pledge, and consequently, the purpose of the law in stopping the illegal sale, so far as his case is concerned, will be accomplished."

Mr. Robinson—What is your ground for that belief and why do you think that he will keep his promise any more than previous promises given while he has been a legislator?

Mr. Follett—If I did not sincerely believe that he would keep his promise made under oath, I certainly should not appear in his behalf. I believe that he has seen the error of his ways and is willing to do his duty. I believe that a sentence of imprisonment, under the circumstances, will result in injury to the temple cause in this city. If the sentence is pressed it will make votes for license."

It is evident from this testimony that Mr. Follett thinks that, whatever may be the demands of the law, the man's friend Duane should not be punished for frequently and repeatedly violating the law, and his declaration that "if the sentence" of imprisonment is pronounced and is pressed it will make votes for license," is a threat by implication that if his friend Duane is punished, Newton will be made a license city.

The Board of Aldermen is a power in the enforcement of the law against the illegal sale of liquor. The power of every kind in the Board also is a power in the matter of licenses, and the issue in this election, as far as Mr. Follett is concerned, is simply whether the people of Newton, who have heretofore planted themselves on the side of order and sobriety, are prepared to go back upon their former record and put Mr. Duane's friend and political representative in the possession and power of an Alderman?

JESSE C. IVY.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The following Constitution was adopted Monday, Nov. 25, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Charities:—

I. NAME.

The name of this society shall be "The Associated Charities of Newton."

II. OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society are:—To raise the worthy poor above the need of relief, to prevent begging and imposition, and to diminish pauperism.

To encourage among parents and children, thrift, self-dependence, temperance and industry through friendly advice and sympathy, and thus to a people to be self-sustaining.

To provide that the case of every applicant for relief shall be thoroughly investigated. The result of such investigation shall not be made public; but shall be in the disposal of any person who may apply for information concerning the same.

To send to each needy family a friendly visitor.

To strengthen and encourage those who have met with temporary reverses, and

To hold public meetings and print papers for distribution to the general purposes and work of the Society.

III. ACTIVE MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of a Board of Directors, Officers and friendly Visitors, his Honor the Mayor, the City Almoner, the President of the Cottage Hospital, the Chief of Police, and the Agent of the Board of Health.

IV. HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following persons shall be Honorary Members of the Society:—the members of all the charitable Societies organized in the city, President and General Secretary of the Boston Association of Charities, and such other persons as the Board of Directors may elect, in consideration of their knowledge of and interest in charitable, social and sanitary reforms.

V. MEETINGS.

The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the second Thursday in October. Special meetings may be called at the request of the President or two Directors. A postal notice of such meetings shall be sent to every member of the Society.

It shall also hold public meetings at intervals from time to time for addresses, the reading of essays, and the consideration of subjects connected with the good of the Society, but no business beyond the formulation and expression of news shall be transacted at these public meetings.

VI. DIRECTORS.

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors representing each Ward of the city.

The members of the Directors shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty. They shall be elected by ballot by the Society.

At the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1890, and at each subsequent annual meeting, the members shall be elected to serve for the term of three years or until their successors shall have been elected.

It shall be the duty of the Directors to keep a full registry of all applicants for charitable aid, and a record of the same, giving them, to procure the establishment of visitors' conferences when needed, to give aid and encouragement to such conferences, to exercise a general supervision over the same, to report from time to time on the progress made; to propose instructions as to duties of friendly visitors; to control the funds of the Society, and to do whatever else may secure the welfare and general operation of the Society.

In case of any vacancy, the Board shall elect a Director to serve until the next annual meeting, when the vacancy shall be filled by the Society for the unexpired term.

No rule may be adopted or altered, and no election of a Director, unless a vacancy shall be elected, unless such proposed action is stated in the call of the meeting.

VII. OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a President and two or more Vice Presidents, who shall annually be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors from their own members.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall be nominated by the Directors, and elected by the Society at the annual meeting to serve for one year, or until their successors shall have been chosen.

VIII. AMENDMENT.

These By-Laws may be amended at an annual meeting of the Society, provided that notice of an intention to make such an amendment be given in the annual call for the meeting, with a copy of the proposed amendment accompanying the notice.

The Officers of the Society are:—President, Dr. Mary E. Bates, Newton Centre; Vice Presidents, Mr. Nathaniel Allen, West Newton; Mrs. A. H. Newell, Newton Centre; Mrs. H. C. Harlan, Newton; Mrs. Lucius G. Pratt, West Newton; Secretaries, Miss Margaret Worcester, Newtonville; Mrs. Kate Mead, West Newton; Directors, Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., Newton; Rev. R. W. Williams, Mrs. Mary Shaw, Newton; Mrs. Luke Davis, West Newton; Dr. Baker, Lower Falls; Mrs. J. Cheney Potter, Newton; Mrs. G. P. Kimball, Newtonville; Mrs. Otis Betts, Newton Upper Falls; Rev. W. A. Ladd, Newton; Mrs. Noah Farley, Auburndale; Rev. F. B. Hornbeam, Newton.

Applications for aid may be made to any of the officers, and donations of money or offers of assistance may be sent to the Secretary or Treasurer.

WOODLAND.

Again the Woodland station has been the scene of the operations of worthless rascals who for sake of small plunder are willing to inflict serious damage to private property. At an early hour yesterday morning the safe was blown open, the noise of the explosion being heard in the surrounding villages. The thieves took \$15 from the safe and the station agent's revolver was also stolen. Two half-burned \$5 bills were found on the floor. The force of the explosion blew out the half-round windows in the ticket office and shattered the glass badly.

Endorse Mayor BURR.

We the undersigned, citizens of Newton, endorse the administration of **MAYOR BURR** and earnestly advocate his re-election:

Because he has kept every pledge made in his inaugural address.

Because he has given to the city a first-class business administration.

Because he has kept department expenses within the appropriations.

Because he has fearlessly enforced the liquor and Sabbath laws.

Because the city owes it to its own fair fame to stand steadfastly by a faithful public servant.

E. B. Haskell, Chas. H. Corken, J. W. Mitchell,
N. W. Farley, Gustavus Forbes, A. S. Denison,
E. L. Pickard, Dwight Chester, Eben R. Tarbell,
Geo. M. Fiske, Mellen Bray, Willard Marcy,
D. W. Farquhar, Walter C. Brooks, Jas. E. Cahill,
Thomas Weston, jr., C. S. Davis, N. Conent,
John C. Potter, Horace Cousens, A. J. Grover,
Geo. Hyde, Wm. F. Harbach, G. Tappan Francis,
J. B. Gould, A. F. Leatherbee, Edward W. Bailey,
Wm. P. Ellison, Geo. P. Davis, William F. Slocom,
G. D. Gilman, H. A. Spear, N. H. Chadwick,
W. E. Field, J. R. Deane, G. F. Williams,
S. Farquhar, E. H. Greenwood, Chas. D. Cabot,
S. L. Powers, A. D. Hall, E. T. Wiswall,
Julian C. Jaynes, H. S. Whiting, W. H. Trowbridge,
D. T. Kidder jr., Asa W. Harrington, A. O. Doane,
Edw. F. Keeler, A. R. Flanders, H. P. Barber,
Asa W. Harrington, F. H. Wheelock, B. S. Hatch,
A. R. Flanders, Edward H. Haskell, C. W. King,
F. H. Wheelock, T. M. Whidden, C. G. Estes,
E. T. Colburn, C. M. Melcher, A. L. Hershaw,
C. C. Barton, Fredk. W. Turner, F. N. Wales,
Geo. H. Ellis, W. D. Philbrick, William T. Rice,
W. E. Webster, W. D. Philbrick, B. F. Barlow,
Arthur C. Walworth, J. R. Leeson, J. B. Phipps,
J. E. Huntress, J. C. Moore, W. H. Allen,
C. B. Moore, C. B. Moore, E. C. Clark,
A. M. Fowle, E. A. Flagg, H. L. Cook,
Edward H. Mason, Frank J. Hale, E. F. Sanderson,
Harry W. Mason, Seward W. Jones, Geo. P. Clark,
G. E. Crafts, Asa W. Jones, J. H. Cushman,
D. W. Claffin, Oscar Colby, Edwin Pierce,
Edwin R. Rand, Richard Whight, W. S. Carr,
F. C. Cutler, Charles Copeland, Ezra W. Sampson,
Charles Copeland, Winfield S. Slocom, H. E. Woodbury,
Chas. H. Guild, H. S. Lincoln, Edwin Field,
Everett E. Moody, J. T. Waterhouse, L. Leach,
Sherman N. Sears, E. Moulton, Joseph Byers,
Peter C. Baker, F. W. Folsom, C. E. Roberts,
S. E. Morse, F. W. Freeman, Francis A. Waterhouse,
F. W. Freeman, Joseph L. Mason, J. W. Dickinson,
Daniel J. Corcoran, David G. Pratt, James T. Allen,
E. W. Shattuck, Arthur Carroll, J. E. Tibbets,
J. J. Kenney, A. F. Luke, Franklin D. Childs,
John Raymond, F. W. Folsom, J. L. Moore,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. L. Moore,
H. T. Wigwall, F. W. Folsom, F. R. Blanchard,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, F. F. Raymond, 2nd,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Jas. Richard Carter,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Henry M. Davis,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Joseph Owens,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, G. A. Marsh,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, G. H. Ingraham,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, John Symonds,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. W. Wilbur,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. Henry Ramsdell,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Charles Burill,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Albert Nott,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. A. Symonds,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Levi Cooley,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Alvin Houghton,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, John G. Butler,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Wm. H. Stewart,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Jos. Newhall,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, S. Warren Davis,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Edward E. Allen,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, William Dux,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Thomas Johnson,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Christopher Needham,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. D. Dix,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. F. Fuller,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. H. Frost,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Obed Porter,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. H. Frost,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, F. J. Zeller,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, E. B. Towne,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. L. T. Tyler,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Lyman Hicks,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Chas. D. Davis,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, S. Scott,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. E. Johnson,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, A. B. Potter,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Chas. R. Fisher,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. W. Eddy,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Clinton L. Eddy,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, C. F. Eddy,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, C. M. Whittmore,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, A. Whitney,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, C. Seaver, Jr.,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. R. Turner,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, J. B. Chapin,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. S. Houghton,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, D. B. Fitts,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, W. S. Smith,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Arthur T. Hill,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. H. Newell,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Chas. H. Sprague,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, O. G. Sleeter,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Jas. H. Dalliver,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Philip A. Butler,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Locus A. Chase,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, A. Lincoln Fowle,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Albert H. Taylor,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. A. Pemberton,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, John Q. Adams,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Geo. H. Bourne,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, R. E. Ashenden,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Waldo W. Cole,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. C. Jewett,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Horace Dutton,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, E. A. Robbins,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, George D. Clark,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Frederic R. Cutler,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, Henry E. Waite,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, H. E. Burrage,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, P. W. Carter,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, E. E. Leland,
F. W. Folsom, F. W. Folsom, A. H. Bartlett,

CITY GOVERNMENT.

RESIGNATION OF WATER REGISTRAR
GLOVER.

Both branches of the city government were in session Monday night, and the event of the session was the reading of the resignation of Water Registrar Glover, to take effect Jan. 1st, as he has accepted a position elsewhere at about double his present salary.

In the board of aldermen all the members were present. The resignation of Chas. N. Hahn as deputy inspector in Ward 1 was received and accepted, as he is to be absent from the city next Tuesday.

Alderman E. O. Childs resigned from the committee on revision of city ordinances, as he had not the time to attend to the duties.

MR. GLOVER'S RESIGNATION.

Quite a sensation was made by the resignation of Water Registrar Glover. Mayor Burr said that at his request Mr. Glover had consented to serve until Jan. 1st, as many important matters were to come up meantime, and for which Mr. Glover's thorough knowledge of the subject would be of great value to the water board.

The high service matter would be brought up during that time, as the board was nearly ready to report. I have known that his resignation was pending for two or three months, and have regretted it as Mr. Glover has been an efficient and faithful servant of the city and his loss will be felt. The resignation was accepted.

L. H. Farlow and Frank A. Barrows were confirmed as election officers of Ward 7.

A communication was received from Capt. Applin of the Clafin Guards, asking that the lower hall at the armory be used for elections, as the putting up of the railings prevented any drill on Monday night, and so many screws in the floor would soon ruin it. There were 130 screw holes after the recent election. He also asked for a week's notice hereafter when the city desired to use the hall as according to the new regulations Armory Hall could not be let for any purpose without the permission of the adjutant general. Referred to the committee on elections.

Alderman Johnson moved that the petition of the Salvation Army be taken from the table and Mr. N. T. Allen be given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Allen said he appeared at the request of the Salvation Army. He was much surprised and pained at the remarks made last week, for the reason that he thought it was wrong to proscribe any person or persons on account of their religion, when they desired to benefit their fellow men. It was also a reflection on him for allowing the army to use his hall. They had come to him just before he started on his vacation, to get the use of his hall, and he had gone with them to the police office, and found that the marshal had given them permission to march on the streets, and had no objection, so he gave them the use of the hall, and he considered them as honest as any other miscreants. They had kept the hall in excellent condition. He had been at one of their meetings and found them as orderly as the Methodists were 40 years ago, and conducted their meetings in much the same manner. He thought their labors beneficial as they went down to the people whom the other sects did not reach. Mr. Allen said he had called on Rev. H. J. Patrick, who said that he had met the head man of the army in England, and that they had done immense good there. He did think it was out of character to have that kind of work in West Newton, but he must confess that there was need of it, judging from recent offences against the law. He is known of several cases where people had been benighted, in particular one young man who had been awakened and had started on a better life. He had come to him and asked to be admitted to his school, and was supporting him by work nights and morning. He thought we should have utter religious freedom in this country. If they make a disturbance they should be stopped. When a lot was sold here for a Catholic church some people were very indignant, but now no one could say that that church had not done a great deal of good here.

Deacon Stone said that he had never been disturbed by the meetings of the army, and he was satisfied that they were doing good.

Alderman Johnson asked if they could not get some location where the abutters would not object.

Mr. Allen said he would be in favor of this.

Captain Upham said that he did not use their drums on Sunday, and were careful to stop drumming when passing the churches. Now that they had a special policeman they were able to keep order at their meetings. Their faith was the same as the Baptists, but stricter, as they did not allow dress, and thought Christians should have some badge by which they could be known. They were a branch of the American order, incorporated as the Christian Crusaders.

Alderman Tolman asked if Upham did not hear their head man, Mr. Moore, promise him that if they got the building they would cease the use of their drums.

Mr. Upham said that Mr. Moore said the drum made no such promise.

Alderman Tolman said that Mr. Moore had made such a promise, distinctly, and in Mr. Upham's presence.

Mr. Upham said Mr. Rand had said they left the hall filthy. It was not so, he had looked it over carefully and had found only four or five spots made by tobacco and his mother had washed them out. Beside the carpet and hall were full of dust and they had swept it out, leaving it much neater than when they found it.

The hearing then closed and the petition who referred to the committee on incenses. A hearing will be given next Tuesday evening, at 8.15, before the Board of aldermen.

SKINNER HILL WANTS.

A numerously signed petition from S. L. Powers, W. J. Follett and others was presented asking that Arlington street, Ward 7, be rebuilt and put in good condition. Referred to highway committee.

J. N. Bailey asked to have his sidewalk, Washington street, Ward 7, corrected and graded; referred.

Alderman Harbach reported from the highway committee favorably on petition to have Fair Oaks avenue, from Califor-

nia to Lynwood streets, laid out, graded and accepted, and an order was passed granting a hearing to the property owners interested, on Dec. 16th, at 8 p. m., before the board of aldermen, and Dec. 23 before the common council.

AUBURNDALE DOG SCARE.

Alderman Johnson reported an order which was passed, that all the dogs in Ward 4 be muzzled and tied up for a period of 30 days. He said that a large number of people had called to see him on the matter, and there was a good deal of fear among the people, as 26 dogs had been reported to have been bitten by a mad dog. Some of them had been sent to Al. Watts, who had returned them with the statement that there was no such thing as a mad dog, and they were now running at large. There was a good deal of nervousness over the matter, and he read a letter from Mr. Whiting of the Boston Herald, asking for the passage of the order, that the alarm might be quieted.

Mr. Conlon gave notice of intention to erect a house on Hawthorne street, Ward 2; G. W. Chamberlain, one on Ward street, Ward 6; Thomas McGonigle, one on Clinton place; and M. C. Bragdon, one on Lake avenue, Newton Highlands.

Geo. A. Walton was granted license to put up a block 60 by 50 on Chestnut street, Ward 3, for stores and dwellings.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. were granted a license to erect poles on Fountain, Highland, Valentine, Homer and Willow streets, under the usual conditions.

On motion of Alderman Childs, the committee on ordinances were requested to report at the next meeting an amendment to an ordinance, providing for the care and maintenance of the police telegraph system.

On motion of Alderman Tolman, the order providing for the sale of \$40,000 of 4 per cent. water bonds was rescinded and a substitute passed, with verbal changes to make it more satisfactory. The action of the city treasurer in awarding the contract for the bonds to Blake Brothers & Co. of Boston, at the rate of \$124.10 and accrued interest for each \$1,000 bond, was ratified.

An order was passed for the laying out, grading and acceptance of Union street, from Station street to Institution street.

On motion of Alderman Harbach \$2,014.36 was appropriated in addition to the contract price for the building of the stone bridge at Bemis station, on account of the large amount of extra work involved by reason of the wet season, the temporary bridge, electric lights for night work, etc.

An order was also passed for the payment to Dudley H. Bradley, assignee of the contract of Thos. F. Meany & Co., for the building of Bemis bridge of \$1,600.87. \$300 being kept back to pay for the work to be done next summer when the low water will allow of it.

An order was passed transferring \$1500 from the appropriation for interest on city loans, temporary, \$100 to be credited to the miscellaneous account, \$200 to the army appropriation, for the rifle range, and \$200 for state aid, which will be returned to the city. The \$900 for telephone rentals, \$200 for the city solicitor in suits against the city, and other expenses are to be paid by this transfer.

An order was passed granting the fee of \$25,500 for the payment of the expenses of the city during December.

Orders were passed for one new street lamp on Walnut street, near B. S. Grant's, one on Kenrick street, six on Grant's, two on Chestnut, two on Institution avenue, one on Jewett place, electric light on Adams avenue, one lamp on Alden place, two on Walnut place, two on Hawthorne avenue and one on River street.

The board, after concurrent business adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to receive election returns.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In the Common Council, President Bond occupied the chair. Papers from the board of aldermen were passed in concurrence.

Councilman Bates presented the petition of S. L. Powers, W. J. Follett and others, asking that Arlington street be repaired and put in proper condition for travel. It was referred to the highway committee.

On motion of Councilman Hall, a recess was then taken. Upon reassembling, hearings were opened and closed, no remonstrants appearing, on the laying out and acceptance of Union and Sewall streets and Kimball Terrace. An order was passed authorizing the laying out and acceptance of Sewall street.

Councilman Hyde offered an order authorizing the committee on public property to purchase a tract of land at Newton Highlands for a location for an engine house, at an expense not to exceed \$3000, and providing for its payment by a five year note, bearing interest not to exceed four per annum.

It was agreed that the committee on public property should be authorized to purchase a tract of land at Newton Highlands for a location for an engine house, at an expense not to exceed \$3000, and providing for its payment by a five year note, bearing interest not to exceed four per annum.

In support of the order, he said that it had originally been intended to include the sum needed for the purchase of the land in the appropriation budget for 1890, but that the item had been dropped by the finance committee, who recommended the present order instead.

Councilman Hyde offered an order authorizing the committee on public property to purchase a tract of land at Newton Highlands for a location for an engine house, at an expense not to exceed \$3000, and providing for its payment by a five year note, bearing interest not to exceed four per annum.

Councilman Hyde said that land at the Highlands commanded a good price and was growing more and more valuable.

Two additional lots had been looked at by the fire committee, one of being \$3000. It was hard to find a lot adapted for fire purposes.

Councilman Wiswall asked if it was necessary to secure so large a lot?

Councilman Richardson said that the parties owing the lots looked at by the fire committee would not consent to sell a portion of the land.

Councilman Hyde said that the matter of location and price could be left to the committee and a suitable lot would be purchased at as low a price as possible.

Councilman Richardson moved to amend, authorizing the committee to purchase land at a price not exceeding \$2500.

Councilman Ranlett said that if the order passed at \$3000, the owners of the property would want to put the price up on the land. He moved the reference of the order to the public property committee.

The motion to refer the order to the public property committee was then put and lost.

After some further discussion, Councilmen Wiswall and Hyde participating, the

original order was passed, 13 voting in the affirmative; one member absent.

An order, offered by Councilman Hyde, was also adopted, authorizing the public property committee to advertise for bids and proposals for the erection of a building for the fire department purposes at Newton Highlands.

A recess was then taken. The board upon reassembling acted on papers from the upper branch, passing them in conference.

The appropriation budget for 1890 was considered and passed as amended at the previous meeting of the aldermen.

They Are Public Servants.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

Those who consider that all who desire to see Mr. Barton removed from the School Committee are actuated simply by motives of revenge, on account of the serious error into which he led the committee by Mr. Cutler's dismissal from the High School, have evidently a very indistinct appreciation of the question at issue.

The charge brought with justice against Mr. Barton is that he has not acted in his public capacity as the representative of the citizens of Newton. Private motives have repeatedly influenced his conduct in the School Committee. In the Cutler affair the expressed will of the people was entirely disregarded; the military drill grievance was settled behind closed doors, only one side of the case having been heard; and in the case of Miss Hapgood no defence of the committee's action was given to the public. In all of these matters Mr. Barton was especially concerned.

These are but samples of his general policy to be influenced more by personal feelings than by public interest. Therefore, with simple regard for the best interests of the city, it may well be asked whether it is not better to elect from Ward six members of the School Committee who shall remember that they are public servants and not autocrats.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

COLLECTOR SALTONSTALL has shown that the Boston Custom House can be run successfully by eliminating politics from appointments, and so much satisfaction has he given that prominent importers who are Republicans say that they wish President Harrison would forget to make any appointment in the office during his term. It is conceded to be impossible for a man of the President's character, and with the demand for spoils that surrounds him, to re-appoint even so good a man as Collector Saltonstall, who was appointed by a Democratic administration.

"Efficiency, and not party service," might call for such action, but it is certainly to be hoped that Collector Saltonstall will be allowed to serve out his term and that as good a man will succeed him. Mr. Abbott Lawrence, who is spoken of, would seem to be such a man. Under any other system but that of dividing the spoils by the successful party, the admirable record made by Collector Saltonstall would compel recognition by the government.

An order was also passed for the payment to Dudley H. Bradley, assignee of the contract of Thos. F. Meany & Co., for the building of Bemis bridge of \$1,600.87. \$300 being kept back to pay for the work to be done next summer when the low water will allow of it.

An order was passed transferring \$1500 from the appropriation for interest on city loans, temporary, \$100 to be credited to the miscellaneous account, \$200 to the army appropriation, for the rifle range, and \$200 for state aid, which will be returned to the city.

The \$900 for telephone rentals, \$200 for the city solicitor in suits against the city, and other expenses are to be paid by this transfer.

An order was passed for the payment of \$25,500 for the expenses of the city during December.

Orders were passed for one new street lamp on Walnut street, near B. S. Grant's, one on Kenrick street, six on Grant's, two on Chestnut, two on Institution avenue, one on Jewett place, electric light on Adams avenue, one lamp on Alden place, two on Walnut place, two on Hawthorne avenue and one on River street.

The board, after concurrent business adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to receive election returns.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In the Common Council, President Bond occupied the chair. Papers from the board of aldermen were passed in concurrence.

Councilman Bates presented the petition of S. L. Powers, W. J. Follett and others, asking that Arlington street be repaired and put in proper condition for travel. It was referred to the highway committee.

On motion of Councilman Hall, a recess was then taken. Upon reassembling, hearings were opened and closed, no remonstrants appearing, on the laying out and acceptance of Union and Sewall streets and Kimball Terrace. An order was passed authorizing the laying out and acceptance of Sewall street.

Councilman Hyde offered an order authorizing the committee on public property to purchase a tract of land at Newton Highlands for a location for an engine house, at an expense not to exceed \$3000, and providing for its payment by a five year note, bearing interest not to exceed four per annum.

Councilman Hyde said that land at the Highlands commanded a good price and was growing more and more valuable.

Two additional lots had been looked at by the fire committee, one of being \$3000. It was hard to find a lot adapted for fire purposes.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and suggestions of every kind, from the Tariff Reform Club, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

The Dianer.

"It was a grand success," Newton Journal.

First, President Walter showed how protection is an unnatural policy and can only be justified (if at all) as a temporary expedient, a necessary evil.

Then Mr. Holmes showed us how protection was an injury to the furniture trade. What the first speaker had claimed on the broad grounds of political economy, the second illustrated in the special field of a single manufacturing industry.

Finally we laughed together over the posthumous nonsense of Treasury Tariff decisions, and went home happier and wiser men.

About January 15, we hope to meet again.

THREE WORDS ABOUT WOOL.

1. THE FREE TRADER'S WOOL. On November 15, before the members of the Harvard Free Wool Club, William Lloyd Garrison delivered the most masterly argument on the wool question that has yet come to our notice. Every one ought to read and re-read. The Secretary will send a full report of the lecture to any one on receipt of four cents in postage stamps. We subjoin a few extracts.

"I am to speak to you this evening upon the relation of the protective tariff to the wool and woolen industries. It is around the fleece of the mild sheep that the battle for reform wages most fiercely. The Ohio politicians, who chiefly constitute the Association of wool-growers, consider that the question of protection hangs upon the wool tax. So little apparently do they care for the other protected interests that they threaten to remove the duties from those whose representatives shall make wool free. On the other hand, pronounced free-traders, like David A. Wells, hold the same view, regarding wool as the key-stone of the protective arch and the objective point of assault.

Here, therefore, the whole question of the opposing theories of trade can be discussed concretely. Byron says:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand; When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall";

and as the Coliseum is to Rome, so is the wool tax to the system of protection."

"For a careful diagnosis of the woolen industry of to-day, I could summon, not outside critics nor free-trade theorists, but such distinguished manufacturers as Rowland Hazard and Robert Bleakie, but I will only quote the latest utterance of Jesse Metcalfe: "We believe that the hardships and sufferings among the woolen manufacturers will continue to increase in a greater ratio as the wool-clip of the country diminishes in quantity, and that nothing can relieve them from partial annihilation except untaxed wool." Annihilation is a pregnant but fitting word. Taxes never have and never can create. They misplace and annihilate."

"I have had many manufacturers whisper into my ear their desire for free wool, but also their fear that the wool-grower will retaliate and go for free goods. As a prominent politician wrote to Robert Bleakie: "There are more voters in wool-growing than there are in woolen manufacturing; there are more members of Congress who represent wool-growing districts than there are who represent wool-manufacturing districts; and when you have free wool, I will be pleased to give you terms and description. Yours truly,

WM. S. MALCOLM JR.

That Dredge Again.

Last summer the Tariff Reformer had some correspondence with custom collectors and owners of dredges here and there in collecting the materials for the verses in last week's GRAPHIC. Monday, Nov. 25th, the following letter was received:

98 West 5th street, Oswego N. Y., Nov. 23, 1889.

C. HOWARD WILSON, Newton Centre, Mass.

Dear Sir:—Having finished my government contract at Sudos Pt. (which is the place I had some correspondence with you) I am desirous of disposing of my dredge.

If you wish to purchase a cheap plant, I will be pleased to give you terms and description. Yours truly,

WM. S. MALCOLM JR.

Here is a chance for the doubting to investigate the story, and for the curious to purchase a memorial of barbarism as suggestive in its way as a guillotine or a pillory.

Pimples on the Face.

Sulphur Bitters will cure the worst case of skin disease; from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease scrofula, it is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated disease. Do not delay; use Sulphur Bitters and drive the humor from your blood.

We Point with Pride.

The "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best satisfaction since its introduction. The reason is this: "The medicine may be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power."

"American slavery yielded not to reason, but to revolution. The folly of the slaveholders in their fanaticism did more for its overthrow than the abolitionists. Let us hope that the families of protection will take a leaf from history. Their system is dead. Every effort to prolong it, every obstacle thrown in the way of lightening taxation, but adds to the force of the temporarily arrested current. The danger will be double when the dam gives way. But while it is yet time let us seek the protection of freedom which is always safe and expedient. The South, which it was prophesied liberty would ruin, enters into undreamed of prosperity through emancipation. So America, instead of paralyzing her industry by free trade, will multiply her flocks and factories and become the workshop of the world."

We will return to our appointed place, "First in the vanguard of the human race."

The Tariff Reformer's Word.

Wool is the point of attack in the fight that the tariff reformers are making against the present high tariff. The wool-growers and woolen manufacturers recognize that they are in the front rank of the battle and stand together against reform. If the manufacturers did not fear that a move by them for free wool would be followed by a retaliatory move by the wool-growers for free manufactured woolen goods, it is very likely that they would petition congress for the abolition of their duties, in order that they might get their raw material free.

But the fear of the wool-growers that they will be ruined by foreign competition is absurd in the light of the official figures of our wool imports. Last year the United States imported \$39,000,000 worth of woolen manufactures and, besides this, \$14,000,000 worth of raw

wool. Late figures demonstrate fully the incapacity of our wool-growers to meet the home demand, for imports are constantly increasing, though it was predicted that when the Republicans came into power the large imports, due to the small administration (as it was) of President Cleveland, would fall off. For the nine months ending September 30, 1889, the imports of woolen dress goods were valued at \$17,225,000 and of woolen cloths at \$9,304,300. For the corresponding months of 1888 these figures were respectively \$10,326,448 and \$8,554,636, while for 1887 they were respectively \$15,213,925 and \$8,401,327. Taken by yards instead of by dollars, the imports show about the same steady increase, so that the incapacity of our wool-growers and manufacturers is evidently increasing.

If the protective policy tended to encourage sheep raising and wool manufacturing, still there are many kinds of wool which cannot be raised here, but must be imported, and the duty on them might well be reduced to one or two revenue only. But the high protective wool tariff of 1867, somehow, did not encourage wool-growing nor manufacturers as it was designed to do. In 1867 there were 30,000,000 sheep east of the Mississippi river. Now there are but 13,000,000. Between 1870 and 1880, the woolen mills which disappeared from the government census reports numbered 875, with 2,405 sets of woolen machinery, or 28 1/2 per cent of the whole. The tariff has not helped wool-growers nor manufacturing, but it has put an immense burden upon all the consumers of wool. It is time for a change.

The High Protectionist's Word.

"I will say, with regard to the duty on wool and woolens, that I regard it, not as an intentional fraud, but as operating as though it were a fraud, upon the great body of people of the United States. I allude to the wool tariff, a law the effect of which has been to materially injure the sheep-husbandry of this country. In a single county in the State of Iowa, between 1867 and 1869, the number of sheep was reduced from 22,000 to 18,000 in two years; and what is true of that county is true to a greater or less extent of other counties in Iowa; and during this time the price of wool has been constantly depreciated.

As the law now is, the tariff upon fine wools of a character not produced in this country is 100 per cent upon the cost. The tariff upon wools of the same class is only about 50 per cent, so that the finer woolen goods are imported, and the coarser fabrics. Before the tariff of 1867 our manufacturers of fine goods mixed foreign fine wools with our domestic products, and were thus able to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer of similar wools. But being prohibited from importing this class of wools, these fine goods cannot now be produced in this country as cheaply as they can be imported. Consequently, mills that were formerly engaged in producing these goods have been compelled to abandon business or manufacture the coarser fabrics. If they could afford to manufacture the fine goods they would make a market, which we do not now have, for our fine wools to be mixed with other wools of a different character from abroad. This want of a market, as I understand it, is the reason why our fine wools now command so low a price. There is no demand for them at home, and we cannot export them in competition with fine wools grown in other countries."

HON. WM. B. ALLISON.

An Odious Comparison.

The Argentine Republic of So. America imports annually more than \$100,000,000 of merchandise. The United States furnish \$7,000,000 of this amount, which is less than the sum sent by the little Kingdom of Belgium, only one fifth as large as the State of Illinois.

That Dredge Again.

Last summer the Tariff Reformer had some correspondence with custom collectors and owners of dredges here and there in collecting the materials for the verses in last week's GRAPHIC. Monday, Nov. 25th, the following letter was received:

180 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bridal Gifts.

By recent steamers from Antwerp and Liverpool, we have landed choice novelties in Fine China and Glass adapted to wedding presents.

FINE LAMPS, onyx pedestals, with newest Parisian silk shades. With the costly specimens is also an extensive exhibit of Duplex, and Rochester, Library, Banquet and Piano Lamps, from lowest to the finest.

EXQUISITE PIECES from the Royal Worcester—their newest.

FISH SETS. Superb Designs from French German and British Potteries.

FIVE-O'CLOCK TEA SETS from Mintons, Brownfields and Crown Derby.

UMBRELLAS AND CANE HOLDERS, of New Shapes and Decoration, from Doultons, Burmantofts and Hong Kong.

RICH CUT-GLASS PIECES. An unequalled exhibit, embracing the best foreign and American productions.

DINNER SETS of all grades, from the lowest cost, the intermediate, to the most costly decorations, now on view in THE DINNER SET HALL.

Intending purchasers of Dinner Sets will find the largest line ever shown by us, whether for sets complete or separate course sets. OYSTER PLATES, with deep shells; SOUP SETS, FISH SETS, ENTREE SETS, ROAST SETS, SALAD SETS, DESSERT SETS, ICE CREAM SETS, A. D. COFFEE SETS, etc.

One price in plain figures, and we are not undersold on equal ware, if we know it.

Inspection Invited.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, China and Glass Warehouse, (SEVEN FLOORS.)

120 Franklin, cor. Federal, BOSTON.

N. B.—In the DINNER-SET HALL (3d floor, reached by Elevator,) are our STOCK PATTERNS, which, in decorated wares, gives the buyer the advantage of matching the set readily for years to come.

The Hall College.



A. O. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

180 Tremont Street, Boston.

Rooms 25 and 26.

Beginning this week we will give a course in Type-writing free.

Apply in person or by letter to

A. O. HALL, Principal.

Charles S. Holbrook, Fire, Life & Accident Insurance, No. 44 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, POST OFFICE BOX 241, NEWTON

Insurance placed in reliable companies allow est rates.

F. G. BARNES & SON.

Real Estate, Mortgage and Insurance Brokers.

AUCTIONEERS FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE and FOR RENT a large line of desirable property throughout Newton and vicinity.

Offices: No. 27 State Street, Boston, and Brackett's Block, Newton.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell Nurseries, S. A. & C. L. CO., 1000 W. 2d Ward. Persons most pleasant, profitable positions for the right men. Good salaries and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. No previous experience necessary. Order for men giving a guarantee.

CHARLES H. CHASE, Nurseryman, Rochester N. Y. Mention this paper.

52m.

Frank dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Best in the world. Examine his \$3.00 HAND-SEWN SHOE. \$3.00 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE CALIF. SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE BOYS' SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., Ltd., Head Office, 31, 33 and 35 Bury Street, New York.

For sale by the best Grocers.

H. H. Coffin, C. T. Tucker & Co., G. P. Atkins, E. Moulton, Newton Highlands; A. R. Pitts, Newton Upper Falls; W. G. Knapp & Co., Newton Lower Falls; French Brothers, C. Strotz & Son, Newtonville; Alonso Whitney, West Newton; Frank A. Childs, Allardale; Levley Bros. Fletcher & Towne, Boston Branch Grocery, N. B. Hartford, Watertown.

FOR SALE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Examine W. L. Douglas \$2.00 Shoes for gentlemen and ladies.

FOR SALE.

M. J. O'SHEA, 336 Centre St., Newton.

GEO. E. BARROWS, Newton Centre.

G. A. TUTTLE & CO., West Newton.

FOR SALE.

HENRY ROSS, Supt.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

NEO NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

TEN PAGES.

This number of the GRAPHIC consists of ten pages, to which every patron is entitled. The issues involved in the city election are presented and that they may be read by every voter a special effort will be made to give this number a wide circulation. Owing to lack of space, a great number of letters in favor of Mr. Lawrence for school committee, have been crowded out, together with much local news. But the election is now the main topic of importance, and other matters will have to wait. Every one who receives a copy may consider it a special invitation to subscribe. Price, \$2.00 a year.

BURR VS. HIBBARD.

Newton is fortunate in having such good citizens willing to serve it for Mayor, as the two candidates this year. Both are men of high standing in the community, of proved character and ability, and the contest has become of great interest to the great majority of citizens, although it is another overshadowed by the stubborn opposition to Mr. Barton, which to many appears the great issue of the present election.

There is one point to be considered, however. Newton pays to its Mayor a sum that is so small it does not pay the necessary official expenses. For this reason the city owes something to a Mayor who does his duty faithfully and efficiently, and this has always been recognized by giving an official a second term as a compliment. No one disputes that Mayor Burr has been one of the most able, efficient and faithful mayors the city has ever had. Why, then, should not the usual practice be followed in his case? The salary does not pay for the Mayor's services, but there is a certain honor about having the office for two terms that makes up for the lack of salary. If Mr. Burr should happen to be defeated, the city would be deeply in debt to him, and a debt which could not well be repaid.

It has also been the custom, hitherto, to nominate a man for Mayor who has served in the city council, and knew something about city affairs. This has given the new Mayor a great advantage, as it enabled him to take up the city business intelligently, from the point where it was left by the preceding administration, and has prevented costly mistakes, which a new man could not well help making. A railroad does not put a green man in charge of a locomotive, and tell him to learn to run it by experience, as such a practice would be neither safe for the man nor the locomotive. The same thing holds true in the case of the Mayor of a city; he ought to have had some experience before being placed in the Mayor's chair, over the heads of men who have served for years, and who might naturally expect promotion for faithful service, as they receive no other payment for their arduous labors.

It is said that Mr. Hibbard would introduce a great reign of economy and reform. But he could do nothing without the support of the city council which makes the appropriation and spends the money. We do not mean to be elected to the city council on the economy issue, and it has always been almost laughable to see how soon they began to demand increased expenditures in their district, and how speedily they recognized the fact that the expenses of the city were not only not extravagant, but that they could not be reduced much below the present standard. The cry of economy in city affairs does very well as an anti-election issue, but it never is heard of after election.

A cheese-faring policy might possibly save a few hundred on a few thousand dollars, about as much as Mayor Burr's administration has saved by the new street light contract, but any man who says that the city could be run for half the present expenditures simply shows that he does not know what he is talking about. The most eloquent pleader for economy will at once condemn any administration that refuses to fix up his street, even if it be a new side street on which no team ever passes but his own. In fact Newton wants all the modern improvements, and is willing to pay for them, and any City Council that refused to make improvements would find itself voted out of existence.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

All citizens of Newton are interested in the High school and all that pertains to it, and it is this school which in the past has attracted many parents to Newton, and thus added largely to the population of our city. When Mr. Barton was first chosen to the school board he found a prosperous school, a contented and ambitious set of scholars, and perfect sympathy between pupils and teachers. Mr. Barton has peculiar ideas on education, which he seems to think consists mainly in discipline, and in governing young people chiefly by fear. At Deer Island such ideas might not be unsuccessful, but an application of them in Newton has been productive of the most deplorable results.

When reflected upon for the second time Mr. Barton found opportunity to carry his ideas into effect, and supported by a trusty band of followers, he has had his own way in all things. He was opposed to a headmaster who believed that young people were reasonable beings and could be ruled through the better elements in their nature. He succeeded in getting such obnoxious views out of the way by removing the teacher referred to,

and at an extra expense of some \$3,000 a year he began to run the school in his own way.

The result is seen in the appeal from the High school which we publish today, from pupils of the highest standing in their studies, and who would be recognized as the better element in any school. An effort has been made to set forth in an impartial manner the actual condition of things, and from various other sources we are confident that the picture is but little overdrawn. We doubt if even Mr. Barton can look upon the result of his labors with much satisfaction, and all parents who have or expect to have children there will look at it with even less. The article in question will speak for itself, and there is no need of extended comments.

But the question must be at once brought home to every one who is at all interested in our schools, if it is not high time for a change. What are the claims of Mr. Barton on any party or on the citizens, that his ambition should be gratified at the expense of the prosperity of the High school, and of its future success. Does he want the position for life that he is so anxious to be returned, or what is his object? He has shown what he can do with a successful and prosperous school, and ought we not to now try other methods, to elect a man like Amos E. Lawrence, who will have the full confidence and respect of pupils, parents and citizens. With Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bell and the other new members who will be added, the board would again have the confidence and esteem of the public, so nearly destroyed under the rule of Mr. Barton.

THE ALDERMANIC TICKET.

The election of the best men for aldermen is of quite as much importance as choosing the best man for Mayor. The latter occupies the throne and gets the blame for whatever goes wrong, but the aldermen hold the real power, and without them the Mayor can do very little.

Newton has now an excellent body of men in the upper branch of the city council and it is gratifying that three out of the seven have been renominated by both parties. Councilman Fenn, one of the leaders in the common council, has also been nominated by both parties, so that next year's administration is sure to be a good one, and also of carrying out the excellent policy pursued this year, no matter who is chosen Mayor. The only alderman at present holding a position, whose seat is contested, is Alderman Hamblen of Ward Seven, and his opponent is Mr. W. J. Follett. It is an excellent policy to take the aldermen from the Common Council, as it is very difficult for a new man unless he has unusual ability, to make as good a public servant as one who has had experience. Mr. Hamblen made an excellent record in the lower branch, being faithful in the discharge of his duties and intelligent in his conception of them. Since his election to succeed Judge Kennedy, some months ago, he has made one of the best alderman Ward Seven ever had. He has an inventive faculty of being on the right side of public measures, and has shown himself on every occasion an official to be trusted. He has been careful in looking after the interests of his constituents, his residence is easily accessible, and there is no good reason for making a change. Besides, he has always taken a generous view of the highway expenditure and has not asked to have the whole appropriation expended on his own driveway. The stand Mr. Hamblen took against the electric light contract nearly a year ago, and in favor of the Gamewell police signal system, ought to win for him many votes.

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"He has made an exceptionally good mayor, dignified, attentive to the duties of his office, and prudent. We have become a firm believer in the ability of Mayor Burr, and hope he will be re-nominated and re-elected. The duties of office have been administered on business methods and the voters of the city have no real reason to refuse him the usual second term. We hope the citizens may also renominate Mayor Burr."

Last week it climbed the political fence with such cleverly that it barely escaped dropping over on the other side. It certainly does take some courage to stand up for one's honest convictions in a local contest, when both candidates are honored and respected citizens, and have powerful friends whose influence might be lost by any opposition to their wishes.

But the true Newton citizen is the most liberal man; he does not ask that a paper should always agree with him, as he likes to see what can be said on the other side, and there are not half a dozen men in the city who would refuse to patronize a paper that has convictions and expresses them fairly. Our weak-kneed contemporaries should think this and brace up.

A WARNING.

The experience of last year ought to teach people not to take stock in any stories started at the last moment, in order to defeat candidates for the school board. The false and malicious stories circulated about Rev. Mr. White of Newton, without doubt caused his defeat, as his friends had no anticipation of any such roarbacks, and were not on their guard against them. It is different this year, and it is hardly possible that Amos E. Lawrence can be defeated in the same manner. He is well known and so universally respected and esteemed that his accession to the school board would be highly in all sides with satisfaction, as the dawn of a better order of things, when people could have confidence that statement put forth by the board were fair and honest, without any twist to make things different than they really were.

With Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Bell, Mr. Hornbrook and Mr. Travis, Mr. Hill and Mr. Drew, the three wards at this end of the city would be more than well represented, and the influence of such men could not help being felt for good even in the lowest room in the

primary schools. Don't give any credence to any election day stories against Mr. Lawrence. Last year's election showed what his opponents can do in that line, but forwarded is forsworn.

THE CITY SALARIES.

Mr. Glover's resignation only emphasizes our statement of last week that the salaries at City Hall are far from being extravagant, and is a complete answer to the cheap criticisms that have been heard of late. When a private corporation offers Mr. Glover about double what the city of Newton was paying him, it is a very effective answer.

But the question must be at once brought home to every one who is at all interested in our schools, if it is not high time for a change. What are the claims of Mr. Barton on any party or on the citizens, that his ambition should be gratified at the expense of the prosperity of the High school, and of its future success.

Does he want the position for life that he is so anxious to be returned, or what is his object?

He has shown what he can do with a

successful and prosperous school, and ought we not to now try other methods, to elect a man like Amos E. Lawrence, who will have the full confidence and respect of pupils, parents and citizens. With Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bell and the other new members who will be added, the board would again have the confidence and esteem of the public, so nearly destroyed under the rule of Mr. Barton.

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Charter List Order of Aegis at Tainter's News Room.

—The celebrated "Agnes Booth" cigars are for sale by John F. Payne.

—The Newtonville churches contributed generously towards the fund for the support of the Cottage hospital.

—Mr. Billings' double house on Waltham street, will be a very convenient and desirable modern dwelling.

—The "Hub" nursing bottle is pronounced perfect by physicians and nurses. Price 15 cents each. John F. Payne, sole agent for Newton.

—The unknown man, who hung himself last week, and whose body still remains in S. F. Cate's undertaking rooms, has not yet been identified. Over 200 persons have viewed the remains, many coming from long distances.

—Chief Bixby rendered assistance at the Boston fire. Through his orders companies and 2 and No. 1 and No. 4 hose companies went to the scene of the conflagration and rendered all the aid possible.

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—On Wednesday morning, as Mr. John Alan Tupper was at work with Mr. Goo. Bailey's men on the new hospital in Quincy, he fell from a roof and fractured his right arm and right leg. The sufferer was brought to his home in Henshaw court in a carriage and, at last accounts was quite comfortable.

—The local corps of the Salvation Army is endeavoring to secure the small wooden edifice on Waterbury street, owned by Mrs. Goo. D. Due to a temporary meeting place until a new building has been erected. Representatives of the corps appeared before the aldermen Monday evening in reference to a petition for permit to erect a building on Washington street. Mr. N. T. Allen and Dea. Stone spoke in their behalf and said that their meetings had been well conducted and orderly.

—Mr. G. W. Leitch, a returned missionary from Ceylon, gave an illustrated lecture on the life, habits and religion of the Hindus, in the Central Congregational church, last Friday evening. One hundred fine lecture room views were thrown upon the canvas.

—A meeting of the Newton Co-operative Bank will be held next Tuesday evening in the office of Messrs. J. C. Fuller & French. The sum of \$2500 will be offered for sale.

—The prospect of a drill shed is growing better. The school house committee has recommended the erection of a suitable building and the boys and parents interested in a militant drill hope that the city council will pass the necessary order.

—A meeting of the voter's ward two interested in the re-election of Mayor Burr was held at the residence of Mr. W. F. Slocum, Bowers street, Tuesday evening. An active canvass of the ward will be made and an efficient working committee was organized.

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—The Delta Chapter of the Gamma Phi Beta Society, Boston University, held its annual initiation and banquet at the house of Miss M. J. Wellington, Newtonville, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, twenty-five were present and it was one of the pleasantest occasions ever enjoyed by the Chapter. Paxton catered.

—A meeting for the choice of officers for Newton Lodge No. 32 Order of Aegis, was held at Tremont Hall, Newtonville, Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, 1889. Over one hundred and fifty names are already enrolled, and any person wishing to have their name on the Charter List, can send their address to H. H. Tilton, Greenwood avenue, West Newton.

—The men employed by the Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Co., who were at work putting up the police telephone wires, Tuesday afternoon, received a summons to meet at Lynn, and the company's office. The company had a large force of men at Lynn, sent without any summons from the city authorities, and who assisted in the work of repairing the Lynn fire-alarm system.

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WEST NEWTON.

—Office Libby was presented with a nice turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner.

—Mr. George A. Walton will put up a new building 60x50 for stores and dwellings on Chestnut street.

—Mr. H. P. Barber has decided not to build on his lot on Cherry street and the same is now offered for sale.

—The board of registrars of voters were in session at the City Hall, last Saturday afternoon and evening, and 86 names were added to the rolls.

—The Misses Allen will give an afternoon reception to their numerous friends at the residence of Mr. N. T. Allen, corner of Webster and Cherry streets, from 4 until 6 o'clock.

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AUBURNDALE.

—Mr. Fred Clapp and family spent their Thanksgiving at Norfolk, Mass.

—The new bridge between here and West Newton is nearly completed, and travel over it has been resumed.

—Mr. Harvey King and family of Boston spent yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Davenport.

—Mr. Sylvanus Baldwin who has been confined to the house with rheumatism, is able to be out again.

—Union services were held in the Congregational church, Thanksgiving day, the address being delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams.

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THE CITY ELECTION.

AN APPEAL FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Newton High School wish to express their feelings and opinions in regard to the city election which will take place on Dec. 3rd, and to appeal to the men of Newton to consider the state of affairs in the school, before they vote.

The election, as far as the school committee is concerned, is a question of vital interest to every member of the school. No one can have noticed the workings of the committee during the past four years or more, especially of three members of it whose terms expire this year, Messrs. Barton, Philbrick and Putney, without being thoroughly satisfied that a change is needed. The citizens of Newton have gradually come to realize this fact fully, and as for the pupils of the school, it has been their hope for a long time that the voters of Newton would not fail to do their duty at the election in '88. For there can scarcely be a greater misfortune to young people in school, than to be obliged to feel that they are governed by authority not to the fullest extent worthy of their respect. We agree with the editor of the GRAPHIC when he says that these three members are men in reference to whom the people have been "longing to vote" for several years, and now that the opportunity has arrived we hope and believe that the proper action will be taken.

The dissatisfaction is not limited to a few who have suffered personally, it is wide spread. A large majority of every class feels that many of the regulations which have lately been laid upon the school by the committee, in conjunction with the school authorities, are unnecessary, foolish, and strict beyond any reason.

There has never before in the history of the school been such a rebellious spirit against school rules and those who make them, as this is causing, and it is resulting in frequent—though perfectly unnecessary personal quarrels with the principal, which is certainly harmful, if it is not disgraceful to the school and those who govern it. Not only the regulations themselves, but the methods by which they are enforced, are beginning to make the pupils feel that the chief object of the "powers that be" is to crush the spirit and the influence of the pupils all they can, and to establish absolute authority on the ground of *fear* instead of *respect*.

We believe that if the committee which has shown itself so independent of all public opinion and so indifferent to all petitions, was to be changed, this state of affairs which has been brought about by this committee, would change also. What question is more important to Newton than the government of her public schools; and what could be of more importance than that they should be governed wisely and well? While it is universally admitted that some of the members are the right men in the right places, and worthy of the highest esteem, surely there has been reason for doubting the fairness and wisdom of the action of the board during the time the present classes have been in the school, and we believe, with good cause, that this has been largely through the underhanded and ignoble work of the members above named.

When such men as Rev. Amos E. Lawrence and Mr. A. D. S. Bell have been nominated to take the places of these men, who can doubt the advisability of making the change? At any rate, it is the appeal of the members of the High School, that these men be not allowed to resume the positions which they have so clearly shown themselves unfit to occupy; then, perhaps, Newton will again have a committee, all the members of which will be regarded, by parents and pupils, with the respect and esteem so essential to the best interests of her schools.

[Written for the GRAPHIC.]

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

At my summer home I have opened a hospital for dumb animals. As yet I have but one patient yet my hands are more than full.

Our opposite neighbors have two dogs who had three puppies. One was drowned because it was sick, the second is strong, and the third they gave to me.

Not much of a gift I think my father thought, for it too was sick—weak I called it—but the family hooted at me and said I might as well call things by their right names,—it was sick.

He certainly was weak for he couldn't stand on his fore legs at all—just fell right over on his nose when he tried to walk, and trembled as though he had Saint Vitus dance.

He was given to me a week ago, and I was told by his former owner to wash him in salt water as that might be beneficial, but the first time I was about to do that a friend of my father's who was here said, "Wash him in salt water! Why, you will kill him in less than a week. What you want to do is to feed him oat meal and milk and give him a dose of castor oil every day, for a week, and keep him in the sun."

I began immediately by making a bed of straw in the sun and putting my small dog on it, and then started for the castor oil.

We are a mile from the village and the only way of getting there is by a barge which never starts at the time one thinks it will, so that it is a very good chance to learn to "possess one's soul in patience"—at least I have found it so, especially when I am in a hurry.

Well this was one of the times when the barge did not run as I thought, so for one mortal hour did I sit in the shade of an unused water tank and nearly die with the heat, but at last it came.

It was Sunday, and when I arrived at the village I found the drug store being held up by loafers, so I paid a small boy five cents to get me five cents worth of oil, and finally got home about exhausted.

Then this treatment I kept up for two days and as there was no improvement visible I took him to a neighbor who looked at him and said, "Being kept in the sun and giving him castor oil, have you?" in the most scornful way.

I pleaded guilty.

"Well, it's a mystery to me that the dog is alive. Keeping him in the sun! You take that dog home and stop giving him castor oil and put him in a cool dark room. If you want to keep him alive don't let him see light. And don't

give him oat meal. It's too heating. The dog has a sort of distemper. You want to keep him cool. Just feed him baker's bread and boiled milk. Well, well, to think of giving him castor oil and oat meal and 'keeping him in the sun!'

I hoped again and went home and obeyed his instructions implicitly. Not one ray of light did that dog see or one grain of oat meal did he taste. Still he did not improve.

Another neighbor saw him and said his brain needed quieting. She would send over some belladonna pills for him to take two, night and morning, in milk. I kept on with the former treatment, but added the pills. He remained the same.

One morning at half-past three I was awakened by my mother standing over me saying, "the puppy is crying dreadfully. I am afraid he will wake your father. Do go and feed him."

So up I got, and slipped on a wrapper, went quietly down stairs, the yaps growing louder as I neared the small kitchen of them. It was four o'clock when I went upstairs, but it was quiet.

Even the belladonna had no effect, so I made up my mind to go to Boston to see a dog doctor the next day.

Of course he said everything I had done was wrong, gave me some medicine and told me only to heat the milk.

When I reached home I found a friend there who said nothing of my patient, but in the mean time my father had told him of the puppy and he said suddenly, "why don't you give the dog a drop or two of paragoric or opium? It was too much for my gravity. I told him he was the fifth person who had suggested a different cure for the dog."

I have begun the new medicine and I do think if it does not kill the dog, with all that has gone before, it will certainly cure him.

THE BROOK FARM EXPERIMENT.

REV. DR. SHINN LECTURES IN GRACE CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING

The closing lecture in the course on "Experiments" was delivered by Dr. Shinn in Grace church on Sunday night.

This munificent gift to California has seldom been exceeded elsewhere. The property conveyed to trustees consists of three large tracts of land, namely: Palo Alto, consisting of 7,300 acres, with improvements, and some of the finest of horses in the United States; the Gridley farm, or ranch, in Butte Co., comprising 21,000 acres of wheat land, and the Vina ranch in Tehama Co., 55,000 acres, 3,575 acres of the latter are in grape vines, and the vineyard is called the largest in the world. The purchasing price of Vina ranch was 1,000,000 dollars. The whole endowment, including cash, is said to amount to 20,000,000 dollars. The principal is to remain intact and the school to be supported from revenue from the three farms.

Provision is made for the study of agriculture, and for mechanical training, the aim being to qualify the youth for usefulness. A belief in God and of the immortality of the soul will be taught in the university, but no sectarianism will be allowed. Provision is made for poor and worthy students, and orphans will be provided for.

The Stanford mausoleum is being erected on the Palo Alto estate at a cost of 50,000 dollars. The exterior is of blue granite and the interior of white marble. On a granite archway to the entrance are inscribed the names of Leland Stanford, Jane Stanford, and that of Leland Stanford Jr.

The tract of land at Palo Alto is well supplied with good water, but it is feared by some that a prejudice in favor of wine will also be fostered in the minds of students, from the fact that a portion of the revenue for the support of the school will come from the sale of wine grapes. It is hoped the generous senator and his good wife may weigh this idea, and in some way avert this danger and detriment to the university. California is proud of this grand university, and all hope that this munificent gift may prove a lasting blessing to the growth of the Golden State.

S. We hear of snows, blows, and blizzards far to the east of us, while the green grass has recarpeted our hills and vales, wild flowers are beginning to peep out of the ground, and farmers are commencing to plow for the future harvest.

Cataract originates in serpentine taint. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures cataract.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC.

The author of "Agnes Surridge," Mr. Edwin Lassetter Byrner, opens the December number of the Atlantic Monthly with an article of interest to the antiquarian, and especially to the old Boston. This paper is devoted to "The Old Bunch of Grapes" Tavern, one of the most famous New England hostels of the last century, and Mr. Byrner gives an amusing account of the various events which took place within its hospitable walls. Mr. Henry Van Brunt's paper on "Architecture in the West" tells about the difficulties which Western architects have to struggle against, and the new school of architecture which is gradually arising to solve the problem of making art keep step with progress without losing the finer and more delicate artistic sense. It will be studied by all Western men and all architects with a great deal of interest.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, contributes a paper on "School Vacations," a Dr. William Cranston Lawton, whose articles on the Greek drama have been among the best literary papers the Atlantic has lately had, writes about "Delphi: The Locality and its Legends." Miss Hope Notton has a second paper on the romantic lives of the "Nieces of Mazarin," and "Latin and Saxon America" (the relations of this country with South American countries) forms the subject of a paper by Mr. Albert G. Browne. Mr. John S. "Tragedy Muse" is continued, and there is an installment of Mr. Byrner's serial, "The Begum's Daughters." Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Two Lyrics," "A Dedication," and "Pillar" Arch and Sculptured Tower"—the grace which distinguished the work of the Editor of the Atlantic. Beside one or two other articles there are reviews of the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison" and the "Century Dictionary," and these, with the usual Departments, conclude a number of solid value. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A very good school was kept up which for a time was well patronized. The association was begun by Ripley in 1841. In 1844 it became a branch of the Fourier movement. It came to an end in 1847. There is no doubt as to the purity of purpose of the founders of Brook Farm, and of their deep interest in bringing about social reforms, but their movement failed. A number of reasons for its failure have been given, such as the unsuitable nature of the farm itself, and the impracticable character of the workers,—but after all it must be regarded as an illustration of the hopelessness of forming an entirely new order of society out of existing materials. Men carry with them the germs of their own unhappiness—and so any improvement of society must be the improvement of individuals. Christianity deals with the individual, and in elevating him improves his surroundings. When men understand better what Christ's religion is, and what it aims to do—they will have less confidence in their own schemes for social regeneration, and more faith in the Christ who came to bind men together into a blessed brotherhood.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OAKLAND, November, 1889.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC.

It is not every man who makes his mark in the world, neither does every rich man feel like bestowing his wealth in such a manner as to educate the coming generations of young men and maidens. But Senator Stanford is earnestly striving to build up a grand university at Palo Alto, to commemorate the brief life of his only son, and to bless the youth of the Golden State for coming centuries.

Palo Alto is not near any great centre of population, but it is distant from San Francisco about thirty miles, and a town has been laid out, many lots have been sold, and beautiful residences are clustering around the university buildings.

The main group of buildings are to be in Moorish style of architecture and built of sandstone of a yellowish tint. The class rooms are to surround a quadrangular court, the latter being 580 feet long by 246 feet in breadth. These buildings are one story in height, roofed over with red tiles, and a succession of Roman arches 18 feet high will connect the buildings on the inner side surrounding the court, while the court will be adorned with shrubbery and lovely flowers. Ten or twelve of the one story buildings are now erected, and work is progressing upon others.

Well this was one of the times when the barge did not run as I thought, so for one mortal hour did I sit in the shade of an unused water tank and nearly die with the heat, but at last it came.

It was Sunday, and when I arrived at the village I found the drug store being held up by loafers, so I paid a small boy five cents to get me five cents worth of oil, and finally got home about exhausted.

Then this treatment I kept up for two days and as there was no improvement visible I took him to a neighbor who looked at him and said, "Being kept in the sun and giving him castor oil, have you?" in the most scornful way.

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give him oat meal. It's too heating. The dog has a sort of distemper. You want to keep him cool. Just feed him baker's bread and boiled milk. Well, well, to think of giving him castor oil and oat meal and 'keeping him in the sun!'

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BURGLARIES AT CHESTNUT HILL

TWO RESIDENCES ENTERED AT NEWTON CENTRE.

The professional house breakers are having a fine time in this city. Last week, seven houses were entered, and at an early hour Monday morning the residence of Mr. Louis A. Shaw, Chestnut Hill, was visited by thieves. They effected an entrance by forcing the fastenings of a rear window. Nearly every room was ransacked and a large amount of silver and jewelry stolen, the whole valued at about \$2500. Among articles taken were numerous silver spoons, marked M. E. S. in monogram, four pitchers, ivory cups with silver tops, two silver cream pitchers, two silver coffee pots, silver flute with gold mouth piece, two valuable diamond pins, and a lady's gold watch marked M. E. S. After securing the booty, the intruders made good their escape. The inmates of the house were awake until 2 o'clock, and not a sound was heard by any of them 'till the usual hour of rising. There is a dog on the premises, and it has always been his habit to arouse the family if anything unusual occurred during the night, but on this occasion he was dumb as an oyster." A list of the stolen property was sent to the Boston police headquarters, and the Newton police were also notified and furnished with a description of the missing articles. At 1:40 a.m., an attempt was made to break into the house of Geo. Capron, Beacon street, Newton Centre, but the burglars were frightened away. About the same hour entrance was effected, by prying open a window, into the residence of Hon. R. R. Bishop, also on Beacon street. A large amount of silver was bundled up, and left on the table while the thieves went to the library where they succeeded in forcing the safe and opening Mrs. Bishop's writing desk. But before more was done they were discovered and fled precipitately, with no plunder. The numerous recent burglaries have caused considerable excitement, especially in the parts of the city without much police protection and additional precaution will be taken in the way of more night patrols in the more isolated sections.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

HELD IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, NEWTONVILLE, LAST FRIDAY.

A teachers' institute, under the direction of the state board of education, was held in the High school building, Newtonville, last Friday. It was attended by nearly all the teachers of the city, and many of the members of the Newton school board. Miss Kate Gannett Wells, of the state board of education, was among others present. The exercises were opened by Secretary John W. Dickinson of the state board, who addressed the teachers on principles of teaching with its application to rhetoric and writing composition, intended for High school work.

At the conclusion of Secretary Dickinson's paper, lessons to the grammar and high school sections were given by Prof. Arthur C. Byden of the Bridgewater Normal school upon methods in history and physiology, illustrated by an exhibition of the muscles of a dissected limb. Other lessons to that grade of teachers were given by Miss Elvira Carter of the Westfield Normal school, on methods of teaching scientific geography, and by Agent Geo. A. Walton of the state board on arithmetic analysis, in which he showed the manner of analysis of problems, general subjects and analysis of arithmetic as a whole.

The primary section was addressed by Agent Henry T. Bailey on moulding and drawing; on elements of geography by Miss Carter, who outlined the plan of teaching physical geography of the city, its hills, valleys, and river courses; on kindergarten methods applied to primary instruction, by Miss Lucy Wheelock of the Chamney Hall school, Boston, who has a national reputation. The exercises of this section closed with a lesson on language teaching by Supt. Geo. T. Aldridge of Quincy.

The conduct of the institute gave satisfaction to the state authorities and the teachers generally. It is the first institute that has been held in this city since 1884, and was similar in scope and purpose to institutes that have been held in various parts of the state, 20 having been held since September of the present year. It is not the custom of the state board of education to hold these institutes in cities, where the schools improve so much more rapidly than in the country towns. It was decided, however, to hold the institute in Newton, because of a request from the local school board and superintendent of schools.

Puns That are Historical.

The Roman bishop's famous compliment to the handsome Anglo-Saxon captives, "Not Angles, but angels," had greater results than its actual brilliancy might seem to merit, and St. Leo doubtless had no idea when he prayed to Heaven to aid Rome against the invading Huns, "hurl back these Tartars into the fires of Tartarus," that this punning prayer was to fix upon the unlucky "Tartars" (as they were then called) a nickname that would never die.

Such puns have more than once played a formidable part in history. France expiated by the devastation of an entire province a coarse and clumsy play upon "corpse" and "corpulence" made by the French King in derision of his terrible neighbor, William the Conqueror. Charles V.'s jesting assertion that he could put Paris in his glove (gant), though meant only to indicate the superior size of Ghent to the Paris of that day, stung Francis I. into the renewal of a languishing war. One of Louis V.'s upstart favorites was driven from the court by the biting pun that turned his new title of Marquis de Vandiere into "Marquis d'Avant-hier" (the day before yesterday).

The epigrammatic brevity of Sir Francis Drake's celebrated but probably mythical despatch announcing the rout of the Armada, which consisted of the single word, "Cantharides," i.e., the Spanish fly, has been twice paralleled in our own age. Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dalhousie respectively announced the annexation of Scinde and that of Oude in one word apiece, "Peccaiy," I have sinned (Scinde), and "Yovi" I have vowed (Oude). Equally historical is the bitter pun that changed the name of the sluggish Admiral Torrington to "Admiral Tarry-in-town."

Napoleon (who was no man for light jesting) is credited with only a single

pun, and that a rather poor one. During his great Italian campaign of 1806-7 he replied to a lady, who wondered to find such a famous man so young, "I am young today, but tomorrow I shall have Milan" (i.e., "mille ans," a thousand years). A much better joke was that made on the great conqueror himself by an Italian countess, who, hearing him say, "All Italians are traitors," replied, pointedly, "Not all of them, but a good part" (Bon-na-part). Equally neat, and even more grimly significant, was Bismarck's answer to a person who was speculating how much the impending war of 1870 would cost France. "Not much," said the Iron Count; "only two Napoleons!"—Harper's Magazine.

THE Boston Advertiser certainly slanders the American people, when it says that "Of all the taxes laid for the support of the general government, there are none more oppressive nor more burdensome upon the American people than the taxes on whiskey and tobacco."

We don't know whom the Advertiser means by the American people, but its assertion that these two articles are necessities of life is certainly not true of any large proportion of the people, or of what is sometimes called the better element. Free rum and free tobacco might be a popular cry in certain quarters but we do not believe that it should be adopted by the Republican party, or that such adoption would prove a paying policy. There are other taxes which should be reduced first, and which cause greater suffering among the poor. The result of the recent election should make the party leaders very careful about taking any such new and unpopular departures from Republican policy.

SENATOR SHERMAN says that the next senator from Ohio will be the man who has the largest pocketbook. Ohio will thus only be following the fashion that prevails outside of New England, of choosing a candidate for the Senate chiefly on account of his wealth.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Appeal to Phœbus; the Negro Problem and its Social Solution.	84,172
Austin, J. G., Standish & Standish; a Story of the Pilgrims.	62,738
Mrs. Austin has made Miles Standish the central figure in her historic novel and gives glimpses of other notable personages.	
Bridgman, F. A., Winters in Algeria.	36,290
Describes the people, their costumes and customs, the streets, the mosques, marriage ceremonies, etc.	
Brinsford, M. D., The Boys and Girls of Marble Dale.	67,364
Carey, R. N., Uncle Max.	62,739
Clarke, T. C., and others, The American Canal Railway; its Construction, Development, Management and Appearances; with Introd. by T. M. Cooley.	107,144
Day, A., Complete Shorthand Manual for Practice and Use in Schools and Colleges.	102,518
Eggeston, G. C., ed., American War Ballads and Lyrics. 2 vols.	51,471
A collection of the songs and ballads of the colonial wars, the revolution, the war of 1812-15, the war with Mexico and the civil war.	
Ely, R., Introduction to Political Economy.	84,178
Designed primarily for the Chautauqua Circle, but suitable for general reading.	
Emery, M. S., Every-Day Business; Notes on its Practical Details, arranged for Young People.	81,151
Fay, T. S., The Three Germanys; Glimpes into their History. 2 vols.	75,241
Brought down to the opening of the First Emperor's reign.	
Henry, G. A., By Pike and Dyke; a Tale of the Ruse of the Dutch Republic.	65,677
Herrick, C. T., Cradle and Nursery.	101,447
Articles reprinted from Harper's Bazaar.	
Knight, W., Principal Sharp and his Friends.	96,307
Lauridsen, P., Vitus Bering, the Discoverer of Bering Strait; with Intro. to the Amer. Edition by F. Schwatka.	31,303
A record of the Russian explorations from 1725 to 1743 under Bering, who carried his expedition 6000 miles across a wilderness and launched it on an unknown sea.	
Minto, W., Manual of English Prose and Poetry; Biographical and Critical.	54,535
Designed mainly to show characteristics of style.	
Panton, J. E., Bypasses and Cross-Roads.	31,302
Papers descriptive of little-known corners in the south of England.	
Riley, J. W., Afterwiles.	51,467
Sherman, C. P., A Bachelor's Wedding.	65,686
Stockton, F. R., Personally Conducted.	43,332
A party of young people is taken through the cities of Europe.	
Thompson, R. A., Thomas Becket, Martyr Patriot.	93,516
Townsend, L. T., The Bible and Other Ancient Literature in the Nineteenth Century.	91,590
Van Dyke, J. C., How to Judge of a Picture; Familiar Talks in the Gallery with Uncritical Lovers of Art.	51,470
Walker, S. F., Electricity in Our Homes and Work-shops; a Practical Treatise on Auxiliary Electrical Apparatus.	101,444
Attempts to explain the ordinary events and uses of some of the forms of electrical apparatus that are in use by outsiders, and not under supervision of electrical engineers." Preface.	
Watson, P. B., The Swedish Revolution under Gustavus Vasa.	74,241
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
Nov. 27, 1889.	

We heartily recommend the Rock Island Excursions to our readers going west. They run through Pullman Tourist Cars from Boston every two weeks, use Union Depots, are personally conducted, and at very low rates. Call on your Western Ticket Agent and write E. W. Thompson, N. E. A., 296 Washington street, Boston.

Interested People.

Advertising pamphlets, the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Keen's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and \$1.00. We advise you to do this.

Pictures in the Fire. Mamma—"Well what have you girls been doing all the afternoon?" Mabel—"Watching pictures in the fire, mamma." Mamma—"Ah, dream-pictures, I suppose?" Mabel—"No, mamma, pictures of some of Clara's old friends, which she was burning. She says she is going to turn over a new leaf and—" Mamma—"Get engaged, I suppose?" Mabel—"No; get some new fellows."—Puck.

The "Moulin Rouge."

A new place of entertainment for Parisians, called the "Moulin Rouge," has been opened at Montmartre, and it is needless to say that the "variety shows" which are there exhibited nocturnally would have short shrift at the hands of the gentlemen who grant "music and dancing licenses" in London. The artists who perform have borrowed largely from the Spanish and Egyptian dancers of the exhibition, and the "Red Windmill," on the whole, bids fair to be a favorite resort during the winter. The building, by the way, is the most original of the constructions which have made the Bohemian or artistic part of Montmartre for many a day.

Over the entrance is a real windmill, while round this is a corridor with immense Gothic windows, which gives the place a semi-cathedral look. In the center of all is a garden, which at night glimmers with Chinese lanterns. The name adopted by the proprietors of the new trysting place of noceurs is historical, for there was of old a famous "Moulin Rouge" in the Champs Elysées, at the corner of the Avenue d'Antin and the Rue Jean Goujon. Under the empire the place was a restaurant which eclipsed those of Laurent and Ledoyen, then in their infancy—and was the summer evening rendezvous of a host of political, literary, artistic and fashionable celebrities. The "Moulin Rouge" of Montmartre cannot boast of many select frequenters, but it will be patronized promiscuously, and will serve to enlighten a lugubrious part of Paris which borders on a necropolis.—London Standard.

A Genuine Hoodoo Cure.

If there was any one in Macon who had no faith in Hoodoo and charms a few weeks ago, that person was Chief Kenan. But at last all unbelievers are brought around, and it appears this is the case with the doughy chief. Some days ago he was suffering considerable with neuralgia. After trying every remedy under the sun, he last came upon a friend who had a receipt, which he was not caring particularly to reveal to the chief, but, seeing the official in deep trouble, he finally consented to apply the remedy. Securing a spool of black silk thread, he cut off several bits. One he tied around the neck of the chief, another around his waist, another down the back connecting the one from the neck with that around the waist, and a fourth down his breast, connecting in the same way the two hands. This completed the outfit. When the operation was finished, the chief, with an incredulous smile, asked what came next. "Oh, you will talk different in a few minutes," replied the friend, with a shake of the head. In a minute the official felt a strange sensation in his face, and within five minutes all pain had left him. To say that he was amazed would be putting it mildly. He has already given the cure to a dozen sufferers, and now he is at work solving the problem of how he was cured. As yet he has found no one who can give the cause for it.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A Memorial of the Russian Invasion.

Hunichen, the deaf and dumb landscape painter, whose death from an accident is just announced from Wittenberg, was a walking memorial of the horrors of the Russian invasion of Germany in 1813. He was born in Birkenbusch, a village about two hours' journey from Wittenberg. One day, during the Russian bombardment of the town, the villagers all left their homes to watch the firing from the heights, and Frau Hunichen, with her infant, was left alone in her cottage. Suddenly there appeared at the door two brutal Cossacks who asked for money. The young mother tremblingly told them she had none, whereupon they seized her and her child, bound them together, and flogged them with their knouts until they were both insensible. On the return of the villagers they were restored to consciousness by medical aid, but, as a result of the injuries he had received, Hunichen remained deaf and dumb until the end of his days. His death was, indeed, a direct consequence of the maltreatment he had received seventy-six years ago, inasmuch as he was run over by a wagon, the approach of which he was unable to hear. Hunichen was a very capable painter, and was much patronized by the German imperial family.—New York Tribune.

A Hint for Christmas.

Those wise virgins who keep their lamps trimmed against the important day are already busy with their fancy work for Christmas, and their latest material is art cord or couching silk, as some call it. This is an unusually heavy cord that is used on everything—ties for chair and sofa, squares for the tops of tables, large and small, coverings for cushions everywhere. It has the twofold advantage of being showily effective and filling up fast. One of the novelties of the season on which this art cord is used is a round cushion. The cushion is filled with the best elder down and covered with unbleached or yellow linen, stamped with a design for Roman embroidery. The edges are joined by a full piling of China silk of some bright color. Around the edges of the cushion are sewn, at intervals, small brass rings, over which is crocheted wash twist. Through these rings is drawn the art cord of a bright gold color, after the manner of a lacer, backward and forward, and is then tied in a little bow with tasseled ends. The idea is new and will doubtless take for very reason.—Buffalo News.

A New Lamp.

M. Henri Pieper, of Liege, has just invented a new incandescent lamp of very simple construction. It consists of two horizontal rods of copper, placed about four millimeters apart. A thin pointed rod of carbon, placed vertically, rests on the copper rods and forms a bridge between them. The current passes between the copper rods through the carbon, which it renders incandescent. The copper rods are mounted on springs, which cause them to rise slightly when the carbon is totally consumed, and bring them against two contact pieces, thus preventing the rupture of the circuit.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All persons having a Cough or any Pains in the Chest, or a Cough Cure, 50 cents per bottle at all Druggists.

Judge Simpson.

Of the Superior Court writes: From mental exhaustion, my nervous system became shattered, and I was utterly unable to sleep nights. Sulphur Bitters cured me, and my sleep is now sound, sweet, and refreshing.

In Madagascar you can keep house, live well and have three servants for about seventy cents per week. A hired girl would be paralyzed with astonishment if paid over six cents per week, and a wash-woman thinks she has a soft soap at three cents per day.

"Blood tells." We may not be able to infuse royal and noble blood into a man's veins; but we can do better; we can expel from them all impure and poisonous humors by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Pure blood is the best kind of royal blood.

She—"Speak out, Mr. Prudence, if you have anything to say." He—"No, thank you. There's a phonograph hid under the centre table, your little brother is under the sofa, the hired girl is listening at the keyhole, and your mother is looking over the transom. The only thing that restrains me is my doubt as to the whereabouts of your father."—Omaha World.

(This last bit of nonsense, perpetrated under the name of Protection to American Industries has roused the poet of the club. His rhymes are rough but for the sake of the reason in them will be published in next week's GRAPHIC.)

Littell's Living Age

IN 1880 THE LIVING AGE

WILL CURE the Kidneys; REGULATE the Heart, and KEEP LIFE worth Living. "You can't afford to be without it."

HUNT'S REMEDY

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE; it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double column octavo pages of reading matter every week. It is put in an inexpensive form, considered a great amount of time, with fresh news, owing to its weekly issue, and with a completeness nowhere else attained.

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel, Poetry, Biography, Sketches of the Month, Political Information, from the entire

body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the best living writers.

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THE L

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire, in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

Mr. Walter C. Brooks returned home Saturday.

See D. H. McWain's advertisement in this issue.

Mrs. Dudley has returned from her visit to Worcester.

Miss Alice Gardner returns to-day to school at Norton, Mass.

Mr. Fred Dunbar is spending a few days here with his family.

Miss Marcia Sylvester is visiting in New York for a few weeks.

Mrs. James Gauthier leaves this week for Belfast, Maine, for a visit.

Geo. Ballantine is building Mr. Farnham's new stable near the block.

Mrs. Perkins of Kennebunk, Me., is visiting her son, Mr. Charles Barry.

A brother of Mr. Zedekiah Long intends passing the winter with him here.

Mr. Swanton of Cambridge has moved here and will reside in Warren street.

An account of the burglaries here the first of the week will be found on another page.

On Saturday evening the Whist Club met with Mrs. Charles Everett of Parker street.

Mr. and Mrs. Read of Montreal are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Norman H. George.

At the Sunday evening meeting of the Baptist church five young people were baptized.

Miss Flossie Paul and Miss Bessie Rice are home from Smith college for a few days.

Mrs. John Sanborn goes to New York this week to visit her mother, Mrs. Foote of Brooklyn.

On Monday evening the Diléante Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Crescent avenue.

Mrs. John Paul of Los Angeles, Cal., is east on a visit to her father, Mr. James Paul of Centre street.

Mr. Edward Hazleton has returned from Liberal, Kansas, where he has been for the past year.

The Honorable Henry Washburn and wife have taken rooms in Mr. Grey's new house on Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Daniels are spending Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth of Portland, Me.

Rev. Hobart Clark of Dorchester occupied the Unitarian pulpit both morning and evening of last Sunday.

Mrs. May Caldwell, who attends the State Normal school at South Framingham, is at home for the holidays.

Geo. B. King, West street, Boston, has opened a stationery store in the post office. See advertisement next week.

Mrs. Hunter of New York and her two daughters are guests of Mrs. Hunter's grandson, Mr. Stephen Hunter, Jr.

Mrs. Capron and family of Woonsocket are spending a few days here with their son, Mr. Capron of Beacon street.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Gross of Institution avenue, is confined to the house. We hope to see him out again before long.

Prof. and Mrs. Brown and son left on Wednesday for Hampton Falls, N. H., where they will pass a few days with Mrs. Dodge.

Mrs. Wardwell and children started this week for Worcester; they intend spending the winter with Mrs. Wardwell's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Nickerson returned on Wednesday from their trip to Mexico. During the past month they have travelled 8000 miles.

The house breakings of this week show us the need of more police. Two cannot be always on hand from Chestnut Hill on the one side to Cork city on the other.

Mrs. Maria Upton Drake lectured at the New England Oratorical Society, with success, and this week begins her third lecture course at Hyde Park.

The sale of tickets for the theatricals to be given by "The Thespians," Dec. 4, was commenced on Monday. As usual they were in great demand and are rapidly disappearing.

We are glad to hear Mr. A. E. Lawrence is named as a candidate for the school committee. Mr. Lawrence is a man who could give a great deal of time to the school and no one could be found in this ward more fitted to serve in that capacity.

Another change has been made in the mail, one more with each day being added to the lately increased list, making six mails each way daily instead of four as formerly. The addition this week is an early arrival at 7:29 a. m. and one that closes at 10:00 a. m.

The Newton Centre Athletic Club elected the following officers, Nov. 20th: Pres. D. J. Linnehan; vice-pres., H. A. Blodgett; secy., H. T. Hesse; treas., T. F. Comick. The new club has four rooms in Cousen's block which are fitted as reading room and with athletic apparatus.

As Mr. and Mrs. Richardson of Newton Upper Falls were driving over the Centre street crossing, the buggy turned over, and the buggy and throwing Mr. and Mrs. Richardson out. The buggy was wrecked, but Mr. and Mrs. Richardson fortunately received no injury beyond a general shaking up.

Mr. Wm. F. Camp has this year and last spent considerable time in Morgantown, N. C., for his health, and is so much better there that he will remain. And that the family may be together, the parents Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Camp have now left Newton Centre to make North Carolina their home. We are sorry to lose such valuable citizens.

Early Monday morning Mrs. Robert R. Bishop was awakened by burglars. She raised the alarm and they were frightened off easily. On examination it was found that all the desks, drawers, etc., on the lower story had been well ransacked, and the silver was piled up ready to be carried off. Luckily nothing was taken. They entered by turning the door key which was the only fastening on the door.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Aspinwall Hall on Monday evening to promote the reelection of Mayor Burr. W. Webster was chosen chairman, and E. T. Colburn, secretary. Stirring remarks were made by J. R. Leeson, E. H. Mason, E. W. Webster, A. L. Rand, E. T. Colburn, Geo. H. Ellis, Justin Winsor, and others, endorsing the Mayor's careful and conservative administration. A large committee was chosen to induce people to vote.

Stearns-Hunter.

The new Baptist church was filled on Wednesday evening with friends of Mr. Chas. K. Stearns and Miss Ethel May Hunter, to witness their marriage ceremony. The church was handsomely decorated with potted plants and white chrysanthemums. On every pew in the front part of the church was hung a wreath of laurels and white chrysanthemums. Near the front of the church, a large laurel and white chrysanthemums, tied with knots of white ribbon, separated to let the bridal party through. This was the first wedding in the church, and the rich coloring of its walls made a beautiful background for the elegant toilets. Mr. Fernando H. Wood presided at the organ and at 6:45 commenced to discourse beautiful

appropriate music. A few minutes after fourteen young ladies, friends of the bride, marched in. They were Miss Carrie Capron, Miss Fannie Capron, Miss Helen Hawthorne, Miss Edith Ellis, Miss Corinne Smith, Miss Helen F. F. Miss Anna Bassett, Miss Mabel Peters, Miss Belle Bassett, Miss Mamie Sylvester, Miss Amanda Sylvester, Miss Frankie Gardner, Miss Alice Sylvester, and Miss Lillian Furber. Following them came Miss Lillian Hunter, a young sister of the bride, with Master Dudley Fanning of New York, a cousin; they opened the lower gate and each stood behind a horse, holding it open. Behind them was a four-wheeled carriage. Miss May Fennessy in blue, Miss Marion Nickerson in yellow, Miss Mabel Mason in pink and Miss Eddie in green. All the dresses were of net over silk and each young lady carried a bunch of white chrysanthemums and ferns tied with long ribbon to match each dress. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Emily Hunter, sister of the bride. Miss Hunter was going of white satin and tulle, trimmed with garlands of lilies of the valley. A long white veil hanging to the end of the train, was caught on the horse with the seat down, and she carried two bouquets of white ribbon, with long ends. Behind the maid of honor came the bride, Miss Ethel Hunter, leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Stephen V. Hunter. The bride was attired in a remarkably pretty gown, made of white satin and tulle, trimmed with garlands of lilies of the valley. A long white veil hanging to the end of the train, was caught on the horse with the seat down, and she carried two bouquets of white ribbon, with long ends.

Miss May Maynard of Wellesley is visiting Miss Flora Hilldrith of High street for a few days.

The sum of \$50 or thereabouts has been raised by subscription for Mr. Abbott, who has been ill for some time past.

A what party has been formed and will enjoy the winter evenings in this scientific amusement.

Mrs. Philip T. Bagley of Lowell, Mass., and a former resident of this place, was in town a few days last week.

There were union services at the Baptist church Thanksgiving day. Rev. Mr. Holman of the Baptist church delivering the sermon.

Mr. Chas. Russell of Warren, Mass., and one of our former residents, has secured a position as foreman in a foundry at Lynn.

Someones makes the remark, "If the politicians are as lively in other parts of Newton as here, the election will be pretty exciting."

Agent Francis of the Pettee Machine works has given notice that he will leave Jan. 1st, having received a better position in Chicago.

The rubber works are figuring for a large contract, which, if awarded to them, will necessitate the employment of more hands and additional machinery.

A choir of eight voices has been formed at the Baptist church by the young people, and Mr. J. B. Newell is chosen chorister and Miss Annie Billings organist.

Nothing of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Improvement Association last Saturday evening, the attendance being very small through unavoidable circumstances.

An interesting series of Sunday evening topics is being prepared by the Rev. Mr. Holman which promise to be very popular. Since Mr. Holman came here there has been a marked increase in the attendance, and he is very much liked by all who know him.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held a sociable in the vestry of the Methodist church last Monday evening. A large number of the young people were in attendance and an interesting entertainment was given by members.

A large number attended the assembly in Prospect Hall, last Friday evening. Thirty couples were in attendance, the orchestra was from Boston and ice cream and cake were furnished by Barlow of Newtonville. The social closing at about 1 a. m.

While Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson were driving in Newton Centre, Monday, their horse became unmanageable and ran, throwing out the occupants and completely demolishing the buggy. Fortunately Mr. Richardson was not hurt and Mrs. Richardson's injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Geo. May has returned from her visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Chautauqua club will meet with Mrs. W. S. Richards on Monday.

Letters remaining in the post office, Nov. 25: Mrs. S. D. Graham, Mrs. Mary A. Earston, Mrs. Frederick Tyler.

Rev. Calvin Cutler of Auburndale conducted the Union service at the Congregational chapel on Thanksgiving day.

The electric light company supplied last for the Newton Cottage Hospital amounted to about \$50, at the Congregational church.

Mr. Wm. H. Holland, who recently purchased a house of Mr. Putney, on Terrell avenue, now with his family occupies the same.

Mrs. Brown, who has been staying with her father, Mr. Geo. May, for several months, has returned to her home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are enjoying a Thanksgiving visit from their mothers, Mrs. Irene M. Cross of Newton, N. J., and Mrs. S. W. Eaton, of Illinois.

Mrs. M. G. Crane is having streets laid out through that beautiful forest tract of land opposite Crystal lake, and we hear will have it divided into house lots.

Mr. M. G. Crane has commenced a cellar for a house on Lake Avenue, or land of his opposite his residence. Martin Bros. have the contract for the cellar.

Mrs. Phipps started Monday evening for a short sojourn in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Phipps has gone to Prospect Conn., to spend Thanksgiving with her mother.

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In the Burnt Woods.

(Read at the meeting of the Women's Educational Club, Nov. 22nd, '89.)

A too lively spark from the locomotive, finding lodgement in the Wareham woods, started a conflagration, which was checked only by a deluge of rain, when it had made considerable inroad into the Falmouth forests. Here the roar and crackle of flames, the flight of deer and smaller animals from the burning forest, through their village, and also their being obliged to bring the winter's firewood from the wharf, where it was piled for shipment, to replace the supply destroyed, made those days memorable to the quiet villagers.

Now instead of velvety masses of green which clothed the ridges lying back from the shore, we see the colors of an autumn oak woods,—the tall, branchless, and more or less blackened stems of scattered pines; each with its scarcely

noticed thin green feather atop.

The colors of the blighted forest are rarely beautiful, and when the sun begins to dip westward, the rich and constantly changing purple and violet tones make a study of which the artist never tires.

In its fresh and lusty green, very few of summer's sojourners visited its fragrant shades, but nature, left to herself, has a way of equalizing things. The fire had swept away shade and debris; straightway she set to work. From the stumps she sent up a dozen young oaks to replace the one lost. The fire had but killed the top of the bracken, now she grew them waist high. Checkerberries doubled in size their aromatic scarlet fruit. But how was it that she had her blueberries ready, where so few had grown before, to spring up over hill and hollow in great mats and continuous carpets through her miles of dismantled forest? Only a year from the time of disaster, and she was supplying the market, for there was a scarcity elsewhere,—with big, luscious blueberries, with that delicious "mountain" flavor, that appetizing mixture of sweet and tart, which makes one turn one's back upon the sugar bowl. So nature coaxed everyone up into her secret places with this wonderful blue carpeting of her solitudes; and who shall say that she did not give them something of far more value than berries?

For me the burnt woods held a never-failing charm. The wind whispered afar off in the scattered pine tops, which were too sparse to cast more than an uncertain shadow, or swept so solemnly thro' the low oak clumps up and down, over ridge and hollow. Companions a few feet away were completely hidden by the new growth, yet distant voices were audible, and birds were legion.

In the strip of pines the fire had spared, the wood thrush sings rapturously. One can depend on his always being in this place, and on a cloudy day, if in doubt, you may steer your course by him. In a rocky hollow brown thrushes are overhauling their musical ragbag, and flinging its contents abroad with reckless extravagance. The vireo is calling from a tree-top patiently, persistently. Pawee sounds plaintive, while now here, now there, among the bushes, a cheery, brisk voice announced himself as Brigadier, Brigadier, Brigadier Bridget! Some sparrows are full of exultant content. The Kingbird's shrill voice haunts us; and a tiny warbler fitting from tree to tree, drops into a bush near by, nervously questioning our intentions, whether good or ill. "Bob white" is everywhere, now whistling in the hollows at our elbow, now just within earshot on the opposite ridge. There is a distant parliament of crows with a fish-tang in their voices,—not quite as well-edged voices as those we encounter farther inland—a suggestion in them that words and blows would probable come together in a quarrel. Now there is a sudden burst of songs, and the shadow of a hawk falls on the thicket, then snowy wings of gulls flush silver white across the blue.

Seated in the shelter of an oak clump among heavily fruited bushes, we have the sea air spiced with pine to breathe and the numberless feathered company to be happy with.

In some places the slopes are embowered with dancing birch leaves, light against the oaks, and full of flitter and sunshine, but many of them are dead or dying; long branches have only brown, clinging leaves. We find every branch so blighted, pierced full of pinholes, each driven diagonally upward through the bark into the heart of the wood. A twig less than an inch in diameter has three or four lines of holes extending from end to end. In each hole is closely packed a bunch of tiny, slender pointed white eggs, those of the seventeen-year locust. In early summer these insects appear in great numbers, and their shrill whirring was deafening. About the size of a common May-bug, in shape and general appearance they resemble a cicada, but their "voices" are intensely penetrating. Everywhere scattered are the transparent brown shells, with grotesque eyes, claws, and jointed tails, which the winged insect has laid aside on its change from an underground to a sunshiny existence.

There has been for sometime an ugly warning grow from the west, across the bay. The sky draws up a gaunt veil, and in the gathering grayness birds begin to hush their songs and talk in twilight notes. But as the most weatherwise of us declare the wind to be in our favor, and as it has been the custom of late for showers to pass around us, although an ominous rumble and rattle of artillery has begun in the south, we continue our work, not, however, without some anxious glances skyward. Suddenly through the tall pine trunks is seen a line, foamy and silvery upon its edge and white by green below, slowly rising, and buoying up a dark, stately mass or cloud. It is passing eastward like the other clouds, but has already risen too high for our eyes—the tail of it will sweep our hill side.

"It won't last long," says our prophet, "and we'll get under a bush." We follow her advice, gather tempting handfulls until the approaching mist becomes a sparkle, then choose the largest and thickest clump of saplings, and seat ourselves under its leeward side. Two or three minutes of fine sparkle that makes every leaf shine in the white light—then a lull. Is that all? One of our number creeps out to reconnoitre, but one glance sends her back to cover in haste. What we have received is but the scouting party, the thin, smoky forerunner of the cloud. Now come the rank and file, and the wind, and a five minutes' down-pour follows.

Luckily I am possessor of two good things,—a broad brimmed hat, and a large and very stiff calico apron. The latter tied about my neck, and arranged as a lean-to from my shoulders sheds water remarkably well. Just as it becomes too heavy with wet to be longer useful, the last smoky cloud-rags hurry by, and we venture from our shelter. Three steps through the tall bracken wet our dresses to the knees, six overcome the resistance of our boots, for the soil was like a sponge. The wood road was full of water in the ruts and overgrown with bushes, or wetter still, waist-high grass topped with feathery bloom.

But there were beauties of tint and grace of form in the drenched world that were not there before; silver lights and deepened color in the lodged masses of grass-bloom and diamonds of white fire poised lightly upon golden rays of the hawkweed. A misty atmosphere enveloped the rabbit-foot cloverbeds, where the Morning Glory listened and thought, "I'll perch myself on his yellow beard." When I think he's fast asleep."

Early in the morning the Rose looked up, "Ah! think of it—at such an hour—The wide mouthed bells of the Morning Glory Were kissing the old Sunflower."

BETTIE GARLAND,
Clarksville, Tenn.

ST. NICHOLAS.



"THE CENTURY MAGAZINE" IN 1890—JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY—NOVELS BY FRANK R. STOCKTON, AMELIA E. BARR, AND OTHERS—A CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

During 1890 The Century Magazine (whose recent successes have included the famous "War Papers," the Lincoln History and George Kennan's series on "Siberia and the Exile System") will publish the long-looked-for Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, whose "Rip van Winkle" has made his name a household word. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be laid before the public. Mr. Jefferson is the fourth in a generation of actors, and, with his children and grandchildren, there are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. His story of the early days of the American stage, when, as a boy, traveling in his father's company, they would settle down for a season in a Western town, playing in their own extemporized theater,—the particulars of the creation of his famous "Rip van Winkle," how he acted "Ticket-of-Leave Man" before an audience of that class in Australia, etc.,—all this, enriched with illustrations and portraits of contemporary actors and actresses, and with anecdotes, will form one of the most delightful serials The Century has ever printed.

Amelia E. Barr, Frank R. Stockton, Mark Twain, H. H. Boyesen, and many other well-known writers will furnish the fiction for the new volume, which is to be unusually strong, including several novels, illustrated novelettes, and short stories. "The Women of the French Salons" are to be described in a brilliant series of illustrated papers. The important discoveries made with the great Lick Telescope of San Francisco (the largest telescope in the world) and the latest explorations relating to prehistoric America (including the famous Serpent Mound of Ohio) are to be chronicled in The Century.

Prof. Geo. P. Fisher of Yale University is to write a series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," which will attract every Bible student. Bishop Potter of New York will be one of several prominent writers who are to contribute a series of "Present-day Papers," on living topics, and there will be art papers, timely articles, etc., etc., and the choicest pictures that the greatest artists and engravers can produce.

Every bookseller, postmaster, and subscription agent takes subscriptions to The Century (\$4.00 a year), or remittance may be made directly to the publishers, The Century Co., of New York. Begin to subscribe with November (the first issue of the volume) and get Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in that number.

The price will be the same as heretofore, \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number, and all dealers and the publishers (The Century Co., New York) take subscriptions. New subscribers should begin with November.

For 1890. Consider Scribner's Magazine when you are deciding upon your reading matter for next season. The subscription rate is low—\$3.00 a year.

The standard of the Magazine is high. Its spirit progressive, The illustrations are interesting and of the best.

There is not space here to give even a summary of the features to appear next year, but among other things there will be a New Department and Additional Pages, and groups of illustrated articles will be devoted to the following subjects:

African Exploration and Travel, Life on a Modern War Ship (3 articles), Homes in City, Suburb, and Country, Providing Homes through Building Associations, The Citizen's Rights, Electricity in the Household, Ericsson, the Inventor, by his Authorized Biographer, Hunting, Humorous Artists, American and Foreign.

There will be 3 serials.

Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute in 1890.

Each subject, and there will be a great variety this year, will be treated by writers most competent to speak with authority and with interest. Readers who are interested are urged to send for a prospectus. 25 cents a number; \$1.00 for 4 months.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, New York.

1890. Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the paper has an excellent literary content, which includes serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and interests. The WEEKLY supplements and augments the "WEEKLY PEOPLE," and no expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeable phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of THOMAS A. JAVIER, will appear in the WEEKLY in 1890.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. For Year:

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